

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES, 1989-1990 8672
6652 SENATE STATE AFFAIRS

108

ALASKA PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

COMMENTS ON SB 206

March 27, 1989

What is the Commission's position on SB 206?

The Commission does not yet have a position on whether competition in the provision of state toll service is or is not in the public interest. This important public policy question is currently pending before the Commission.

Does the Commission have any advice for the Legislature on its consideration of the public policy issue presented by SB 206?

The competition question is an extremely complicated one. It is tied to resolution of a number of issues which involve the total restructuring of the state's telecommunications industry. Because of the complex, interrelated nature of these issues and the importance associated with their timely and fair resolution, the Commission issued an order in June 1988, which established a comprehensive plan for addressing the issues and ultimately deciding the competition question. This was adopted as the Commission's highest priority in its FY1989 work plan and will continue in that status in FY1990. The issues and plan are summarized in Appendix 1, and a copy of the omnibus telecommunications order is attached as Appendix 2.

Based on the above, the Commission believes that it is well positioned to use its expertise and the information it has and will acquire to thoroughly examine and competently decide the competition question. Given the importance of telecommunications service to the citizens of this state, it is too fundamental an issue to be decided without the benefit of independent information and advice. Accordingly, the Commission recommends that it be allowed to complete the plan that it has outlined for addressing the state's telecommunications issues, including competition.

However, if the Legislature elects, as is its prerogative, to unilaterally decide the policy question at this time, it is urged to leave the mechanics for implementing any competition which is possible to the Commission. The Commission has not included any comments on the technical aspects of the bill but notes that it has a number of questions and concerns which it would like to address when appropriate. (Appendix 3 is a list of preliminary questions which the Commission's Staff has raised independent of those which the Commissioners may have after further analysis.) Given these uncertainties, no fiscal note has been prepared, but one may subsequently be necessary as the mechanics of the bill become better understood.

But hasn't the Commission been considering the issue of competition for a long time?

From 1983 to 1986, in response to changes made by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to interstate toll costs and charges, the Commission conducted an investigation into the possible adoption of state toll access charges. (Access charges are a per minute charge from the local telephone company to the interexchange company for access to local telephone company customers in order to initiate and complete toll calls.) After comments and a hearing on access charges and related subjects, the Commission was persuaded that it should first decide whether

state toll competition should be allowed. Additional comments and a hearing on the competition question led to proposed regulations. After the hearing on the proposed regulations, the Commission decided to terminate the proceeding because of actions being taken on the federal level to reconcile the FCC's conflicting policies. (See the answer to the next question for a more complete discussion of the FCC's actions.)

In late 1986, GCI filed an application to be authorized to provide state toll service and proposed regulations to govern competition. After a full proceeding on those regulations, GCI asked that it be allowed to redraft and resubmit new regulations. The second set of proposed regulations also were subject to comment and a hearing. When it became apparent that the redrafted regulations also had a number of problems, GCI asked the Commission to assume control of the process, which the Commission did through its omnibus telecommunications order and plan. (See Appendix 4 for a more detailed description of the timeline for processing GCI's application and regulations.)

Since issuing its omnibus telecommunications order, the Commission has systematically addressed the issues facing the industry in accordance with the plan it established. Some issues have been resolved in whole or in part; some issues are ready for resolution; some issues have been scheduled for further comment and hearings; and the remaining issues will be addressed as these preliminary issues are concluded.

Notwithstanding any criticisms that may be made of the Commission's prior handling of these issues, it would be difficult to implement a more timely, efficient approach to resolving them than is presently in place.

But didn't the FCC decide the interstate toll competition question much more quickly than the Commission?

The FCC took a number of years to examine and allow interstate toll competition, in particular for Alaska. In addition, the FCC decided to allow competition to/from Alaska before it had worked out all of the technical details associated with competition, so it is now trying to resolve those problems. On the other hand, most state commissions, including the Alaska Public Utilities Commission, have adopted the approach of addressing the details of implementing competition before approving the concept. This difference in approach is in part a reflection of the closer proximity of state regulators to the ultimate consumers of telecommunications services and a concern for the impact of policy changes on them.

In February 1978, the FCC opened its investigation into the issue of whether or not the interstate toll market should be open to competition. After consideration of the sub-issue of whether or not Alaska, because of its uniqueness, should be exempt from its pro-competitive policy, the FCC opened Alaska to competition in November 1982. GCI began providing interstate toll service to and from Alaska shortly thereafter.

Ever since GCI was authorized to go into business, the FCC has been wrestling with a number of issues created as a result of its decision to allow competition for Alaska interstate toll service. The primary problem is that the rates charged by Alascom/AT&T for interstate toll service are nationwide average rates, i.e. the same rates are charged for calls made for the same distances throughout the nation regardless of the actual costs of those calls. However, the costs of Alaska interstate toll service are well above average. (In fact, AT&T alleges that it costs \$100 million more to serve Alaska than is received in revenues for interstate calls to/from Alaska.) To be competitive, GCI

must charge rates that are comparable to or lower than those charged by Alascom. When GCI complained to the FCC that it could not compete against rates "subsidized" under the joint agreement between Alascom and AT&T, it was granted interim and then permanent cost relief in the form of lower rates for its use of AT&T facilities to distribute calls throughout the United States. The question of how to reconcile the FCC's policies of competition and nationwide average rates is currently pending before a Joint Board of federal and state commissioners. The State of Alaska is an active party in this proceeding because of its potential effect on the cost of both interstate and state toll services.

Is the Commission being thorough in its consideration of this issue or is it fundamentally pro-monopoly?

It is a matter of historical fact that regulatory commissions were created by legislatures primarily to oversee industries affected with a public interest which tended to be monopolistic. For the Commission, like most other state and federal regulatory agencies, regulation of such industries continues to be a predominant part of its workload. However, the Commission also has established a track record of identifying opportunities for introducing competition into previously monopolistic industries when possible. Specifically, the Commission has allowed competition in the garbage and radio common carrier industries.

In addition, as a matter of law, the Commission has interpreted the statute governing certification as allowing competition whenever it is in the public interest. It is the Commission's job to examine the facts of any given situation and to determine whether a monopoly or competitive structure is better for assuring reasonably priced, reliable utility services. Thus, existing certificate holders are not insulated by law or Commission policy from other entities being authorized to provide the same or similar services in all or part of the same service territory.

Have other states authorized competition?

Competition comes in many shapes and forms. Some type of competition has been adopted in a number of states. However, in order to fully understand the nature and extent of that competition, it is necessary to get complete information on the legislative and regulatory decisions that have been made. For example, legislation may have been required simply to give a state commission the necessary statutory authority to allow competition or the necessary flexibility to reduce the level of regulation of competitive services. No "competition" legislation is required in Alaska to accomplish these purposes.

Thus, while there is a considerable amount of raw data on administrative and legislative initiatives on competition, it is important to look behind the data to understand what was done and why. The particular states and circumstances must be compared to Alaska to see if the decisions on competition in those states are relevant and appropriate for the unique conditions that exist in this state.

Restructuring Alaska's
Telecommunications Industry:
Objectives, Issues, and Plan

Background:

On June 16, 1988, the Commission issued its so-called omnibus telecommunications order (see Appendix 2). In this order, the Commission:

1. set forth its policy objectives for restructuring the Alaskan telecommunications industry;
2. identified the key issues facing the telecommunications industry; and
3. outlined a comprehensive plan for addressing those issues.

The purpose of this paper is to summarize those issues and their current status under the plan adopted by the Commission. Also included is a chronological description of the actions taken to date and scheduled for the future.

Policy Objectives:

Based on the critical importance of telecommunications service to the citizens of Alaska and the current cost and availability of that service, the Commission adopted the following policy objectives:

1. Preserve and promote universal local and toll telecommunications services in Alaska.

2. Promote efficient use and enhancement of the statewide telecommunications network.

3. Discourage uneconomic bypass and arbitrage that adversely affect the statewide telecommunications network and other public interest considerations.

4. Foster and promote a high quality of service to the public in the most efficient and reasonable manner possible.

5. Evaluate and, as appropriate, promote or discourage competition.

6. Establish costing methodologies and a regulatory structure which promote quality telecommunications services at just and reasonable rates.

Issues:

Primarily as a result of actions taken by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the telecommunications industry is being totally restructured. A number of interrelated issues are associated with this change, and they are currently being addressed

by the Commission. All of these issues affect the ultimate question of whether or not there should be competition in state toll services. The issues are:

1. Cost Separations: Each local telephone company provides three types of service-- local, state toll, and interstate toll. The toll services are provided in conjunction with an interexchange company, such as Alascom or GCI, which carries the calls between local telephone companies. In order to price these services to consumers, it is necessary for the local telephone companies to divide or separate their costs between the three services.

The FCC decides what costs are interstate, and state commissions must decide how the remaining costs should be divided between local and state toll services. The FCC has reduced the level of costs assigned to interstate toll. As a result, all states are facing increased costs to be recovered in rates for state toll and/or local services.

The separation of costs is relatively easy for those which vary by the type, number, and length of calls that are made, i.e., costs that are traffic sensitive. The separation is not so simple for costs which are non-traffic sensitive (NTS). An example of an NTS cost is the line (called local loop) connecting a consumer's telephone to the local telephone company's office which receives and directs calls to the number which has been dialed. The cost of the local loop is basically the same regardless of the type or number or length of local and toll calls that are made. The separation of local loop costs between local and state toll services is important since they represent a large percentage of the costs of a local telephone company. A number of cost and non-cost factors must be considered in allocating NTS costs to the local or state toll services. The non-cost factors include public policy issues such as the impact of cost separations on universal service or the implications of continuing or

interexchange companies. Thus, the difference between settlements and access charges is that the former is a private contractual arrangement between two companies, and the latter is a non-negotiable, published tariff which all interexchange companies are required to pay.

It is generally agreed that access charges are necessary before competition is allowed. This position is also reflected in SB 206. There may be other good reasons for having access charges which are also part of the Commission's consideration of this issue. A proposed access charge plan was filed and the subject of comments and a public hearing in October 1988. Further comments were filed earlier this year, and a second hearing is scheduled in June 1989.

3. Subscriber Line Charges: Another mechanism for recovering NTS costs which have been allocated to state toll services is to institute what are called subscriber line charges (SLCs). Currently, all telephone consumers pay a monthly federal SLC of \$3.20 per line for residential and single-line business consumers and \$6.00 per line for multi-line business consumers. This charge recovers certain NTS costs previously allocated to interstate toll service by charging all consumers a flat fee for being able to use the interstate toll system. The same charge is paid regardless of whether a large number or no interstate toll calls are made in a month.

It has been suggested that a similar SLC be adopted to recover a portion of the NTS costs allocated to state toll services. This question is interrelated with the cost separations and competition issues. For example, SLCs have the effect of shifting costs from per minute rates for state toll service to a flat monthly charge to all customers. SLCs, therefore, would reduce both the rates of Alascom and any access charges paid by all interexchange companies.

Last year, the Commission proposed cost separations regulations based on those adopted by the FCC. After comments and a hearing, modified regulations were adopted. However, the final decision on NTS cost assignments was delayed until the local telephone companies could evaluate the impact of other accounting and cost separations changes on their costs and provide financial data to the Commission. This information is due in May, and a hearing to finalize cost separations regulations will be held in June.

Cost separations regulations must be in place before the financial implications and mechanics of competition can be analyzed and decided.

2. Access Charges: The cost separations process defines what portion of the local telephone company's costs are related to state toll services. These costs are not paid through local rates; they are recovered through state toll rates charged by the interexchange company and subsequently paid to the local telephone company as one of the interexchange company's operating expenses. Currently, this payment is made through private settlement agreements between each local telephone company and Alascom. It is generally agreed that this system will not work with competition.

The settlements process was used to pay local telephone companies for their costs of providing interstate toll service until 1984 when it was replaced by what are called access charges. Access charges are a per minute charge from the local telephone company to the interexchange company for access to local telephone company customers in order to initiate or complete toll calls. The local telephone company charges the same access charges to all

Bypass and arbitrage are under consideration by the Commission because they affect the revenues and financial stability of existing telephone companies and also because they may indicate the need for changes in the structure of the industry or in the structure of regulation.

Arbitrage was the subject of a complaint against GCI by Alascom which, after lengthy proceedings, culminated in a settlement last fall. Specifically, GCI agreed to block arbitrage calls by its customers.

Comments have been filed on the bypass issue for consideration in deciding other issues and for separate action as appropriate.

6. Competition: The Commission currently has before it an application from GCI for entry into the state toll service business. GCI has also proposed two sets of regulations to govern competitive interexchange service. Both sets were the subject of extensive comments and hearings and found to be lacking. (See another section of the Commission's comments for additional detail on this.) The Commission believes that it will be easier to formulate workable regulations for competition after the other issues which are pending before it are resolved. Therefore, it is currently the Commission's plan to work on regulations at that time and then to process any outstanding certificate applications under the competitive entry regulations which are adopted. This aspect of the Commission's work plan and schedule will be discussed further at its monthly Public Meeting on March 30 as a result of the most recent comments filed on the access charge issue.

7. Other Issues: There are a number of other issues which have come up while the Commission has been processing these cases and which must be considered in the ultimate decision on competition. These include the establishment of a universal service

fund, billing and collection services for toll calls, and examination of lifeline rates.

Chronology:

Following is a chronological summary of the actions taken to date or scheduled for the future which were described above and which will ultimately lead to a restructuring of the state's telecommunications industry. This list excludes any actions taken prior to issuance of the omnibus telecommunications order, such as approval of a new system of accounts for use by local telephone companies and interexchange companies, participation in an FCC proceeding involving intrastate private lines, consideration of GCI's certificate application and competition regulations, and previous actions on the arbitrage complaint against GCI or Alascom's rate design.

- 6/16/88: Omnibus telecommunications order issued by Commission
- 7/22/88: Comments filed on cost separations issue
- 8/3/88: Reply comments filed on cost separations issue
- 8/8/88: Public hearing held on cost separations issue
- 8/18/88: Settlement conference held on arbitrage complaint against GCI
- 8/19/88: Settlement approved in order issued by Commission
- 8/22/88: Comments filed on bypass issue
- 8/24/88: Preliminary decision on cost separations issue made by Commission at Public Meeting
- 8/26/88: Supplemental prefiled testimony filed by Alascom in rate design case
- 8/26/88: Comments filed on subscriber line charge issue
- 9/9/88: Reply comments filed on subscriber line charge issue
- 10/3/88: Public hearing held on subscriber line charge issue

10/6/88: Proposed access charge plan filed by Alaska Telephone Association

10/12/88: Comments filed on Alaska Telephone Association access charge plan

10/17/88: Workshop held on access charge issue

10/18 to
10/19/88: Public hearing held on access charge issue

10/26/88: Preliminary decision on access charge issue made by Commission at Public Meeting

10/28/88: Prefiled testimony filed by intervenors in Alascom rate design case

11/7/88: Preliminary decision on access charge issue published by the Commission

11/14/88: Prefiled testimony filed by Staff in Alaska rate design case

12/21/88: Preliminary decision on access charge issue reconsidered by Commission at Public Meeting

1/6/89: Reply prefiled testimony filed by Alascom in rate design case

1/18/89: Reconsideration decision on access charge issue published by Commission

2/6 to
2/17/88: Public hearing held on Alascom rate design case

2/15/89: Comments filed on access charge issue

3/13/89: Reply comments filed on access charge issue

5/1/89: Industry data on cost separations issue due

5/22/89: Comments on cost separations issue due

6/5/89: Public hearing on access charge issue to be held

6/6/89: Reply comments on cost separations issue due

6/12/89: Public hearing on cost separations issue to be held

Alaska State Legislature

Sen. Pat Pourchot, Chairman

Sen. Jan Falks, Vice Chairman

Sen. Al Adams

Sen. Tim Kelly

Sen. Rick Uehling



P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

907-465-3712

Senate State Affairs Committee

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senate State Affairs Committee Members

FROM: Senator Pat Pourchot, Chairman

RE: April 12 Committee Meeting

DATE: April 11, 1989

On Wednesday, April 12 at 1:30 p.m. in the Beltz Room the State Affairs Committee will hear the following bills. The hearing will be teleconferenced to Anchorage, Fairbanks, Kotzebue, Ketchikan, Dillingham, Mat-Su, and Bethel. It is not my intent to move either of the bills out of committee tomorrow.

SB 206, An Act relating to intrastate competition in telecommunications

SB 206, which would require the APUC to allow competition in the long distance telephone industry within Alaska, was before the committee on March 29. At that time Alascom, GCI, and the APUC presented testimony. At tomorrow's hearing testimony will be presented by a number of telephone cooperatives and the general public.

Back-up materials were provided at the committee's initial hearing. Additional copies are available from committee staff.

SB 242, An Act relating to certification of certain telecommunications utilities and to intrastate toll services agreements

SB 242 also addresses the issue of competition in the long distance telephone industry. Section 1 of the bill would require the APUC to evaluate the services being provided by an existing utility and to allow competition only if the existing utility is not providing adequate service or is unlikely to improve its service to an adequate level.

Section 2 would require that the owners of toll facilities enter into agreements with local telephone companies regarding the use of the local facilities for toll service.

1 IN THE SENATE

BY ADAMS, BINKLEY,
AND ZHAROFF

2

SENATE BILL NO. 242

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to certification of certain tele-
7 communications utilities and to intrastate toll
8 services agreements."

9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 * Section 1. AS 42.05.221(a) is amended to read:

11 (a) A public utility may not operate and receive compensation
12 for providing a commodity or service after January 1, 1971 without
13 first having obtained from the commission under this chapter a certifi-
14 cate declaring that public convenience and necessity require or will
15 require the service. The commission may grant a telecommunications
16 utility a certificate to furnish service in an area already served by
17 a certificated telecommunications utility only if the commission finds
18 that the existing utility is not providing adequate service and is
19 unlikely to improve to a satisfactory level within a reasonable period
20 of time. Where a public utility provides more than one type of util-
21 ity service, a separate certificate of convenience and necessity is
22 required for each type. A certificate shall describe the nature and
23 extent of the authority granted in it, including, as appropriate for
24 the services involved, a description of the authorized area and scope
25 of operations of the public utility.

26 * Sec. 2. AS 42.05.311(b) is amended to read:

27 (b) A telecommunications utility shall permit connection to be
28 made and service to be furnished between a system operated by it and
29 the system or toll facilities operated by another public utility or

1 with the communications facility or system of a nonutility, or between
2 its toll facilities and the toll facilities of another public utility,
3 when public convenience and necessity require the connection and the
4 connection will not result in substantial injury to the owner or other
5 users of the facilities of either public utility or in substantial
6 detriment to the service of either public utility. The use of the
7 facilities of a local telecommunications utility for toll service
8 shall be based on an intrastate toll services agreement, entered into
9 between the owner of the toll facilities and the local telecommunica-
10 tions utility. The agreement must set out the method of compensation,
11 services to be received, points of interconnection, and other respon-
12 sibilities of the parties. The parties shall file with the commission
13 a copy of an agreement entered into under this subsection. The com-
14 mission shall establish by regulation standardized compensation
15 methods for the agreements, including accounting and cost separations.
16 A dispute arising from an agreement or from the failure of the parties
17 to enter into an agreement shall be referred to the commission for
18 hearing and resolution under this chapter.

19 * Sec. 3. A telecommunications utility that is a party to an intrastate
20 toll services agreement on the effective date of this Act shall file a copy
21 of the agreement with the Alaska Public Utilities Commission.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS,
CHAIR

ETHICS COMMITTEE,
CHAIR



ANCHORAGE
P.O. BOX 104036
ANCHORAGE, AK 99510
(W) (907) 561-7623
(H) (907) 338-2425

JUNEAU
P.O. BOX V
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, AK 99811
(907) 465-3712

Senator Pat Pourchot

June 12, 1989

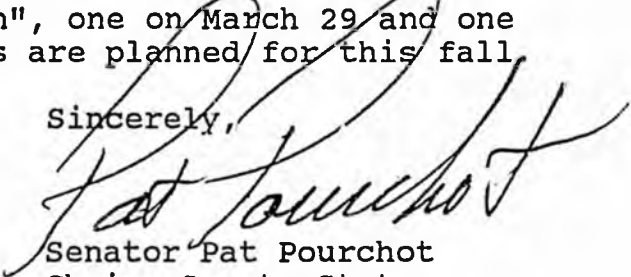
Editor
Anchorage Times
P.O. Box 40
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Editor:

On June 9 you ran an AP story on expenditures by various companies for lobbying state government. The story names Alascom as the top spender for 1988 in its lobbying against a campaign by GCI to deregulate in-state long-distance telephone service.

The article stated that no hearings were held this past legislative session on a bill to open in-state service to competition. This is not accurate. As a matter of fact, two hearings were held by the Senate State Affairs Committee on the so-called "GCI legislation", one on March 29 and one on April 12. Additional hearings are planned for this fall.

Sincerely,


Senator Pat Pourchot
Chair, Senate State
Affairs Committee

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS,
CHAIR

ETHICS COMMITTEE,
CHAIR



Senator Pat Pourchot

June 12, 1989

Editor
Anchorage Daily News
P.O. Box 149001
Anchorage, Alaska 99514-9001

Dear Editor:

On June 9 you ran an AP story on expenditures by various companies for lobbying state government. The story names Alascom as the top spender for 1988 in its lobbying against a campaign by GCI to deregulate in-state long-distance telephone service.

The article stated that no hearings were held this past legislative session on a bill to open in-state service to competition. This is not accurate. As a matter of fact, two hearings were held by the Senate State Affairs Committee on the so-called "GCI legislation", one on March 29 and one on April 12. Additional hearings are planned for this fall.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Pat Pourchot".

Senator Pat Pourchot
Chair, Senate State
Affairs Committee

ANCHORAGE

P.O. BOX 104836
ANCHORAGE, AK 99510
(W) (907) 561-7623
(H) (907) 338-2425

JUNEAU

P.O. BOX V
STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, AK 99811
(907) 465-3712

City/State

B

Alascom leads lobbyist spending

By BRIAN S. AKRE, Associated Press

JUNEAU — Alascom Inc., the telecommunications company that holds a lucrative monopoly on long-distance telephone service within Alaska, spent more than any other company or organization lobbying state government in 1988.

Municipalities and school districts won the influence-spending race among special-interest groups by forking out \$1.1 million in public money to keep more public money coming their way.

They were followed by the oil industry at \$759,910 and native corporations, which reported a total of \$281,714 in lobbyist fees

Alaska's top 10 organizations, contract lobbyists listed

JUNEAU (AP) — Here are Alaska's top 10 organization and contract lobbyists for 1988, according to statistics compiled by the Alaska Public Offices Commission.

The first list includes the organization name, the total amount it spent on lobbying and a brief description of its field of interest.

The second list includes the lobbyist's name, total income and expenses, and the lobbyist's clients in descending order of

and expenses. In all, a record \$5.8 million was spent to influence state lawmakers and administrators last

contract value. The top 10 organizations spent a total of \$2,015,586 more

- Top Organization Lobbyists**
1. Alascom Inc., \$233,334, telecommunications.
 2. Chevron USA Inc., \$143,398, oil.
 3. Exxon Co. USA, \$140,280, oil.
 4. Akhiok-Kaguyak Inc., \$134,067, native corporation.
 5. North Slope Borough, \$127,117, local government.
 6. BP Exploration (Alaska) Inc., \$120,776, oil.

year, according to year-end reports recently published by the Alaska Public Offices Commission. The total was \$201,586 more

7. Alaska Public Employees Association, \$117,807, state workers' union.
8. Alaska Bankers Association, \$100,444, banking.
9. Alliance Bank, \$93,491, banking.
10. IBM Corp., \$89,779, computers, office equipment.

Top Contract Lobbyists

1. Mitch Gravo, \$468,998; City of Homer.

See List, page B-5

session. Among individual organizations, Alascom reported spending \$233,334 in lobbyist fees and expenses. It was followed by two oil companies: Chevron USA Inc. at \$143,398 and Exxon Co. USA down from the No. 1 spot in 1987 with \$140,280.

Miles said she was not surprised that Alascom led the spending list. "They've always got some of the big guns working for them," she said.

Alascom's big guns in 1988 this year were lobbyists Anne Reed, Jerry Reinwand and Consultants, an Anchorage firm. See Lobbyists, page B-5

Lobbyists: Record \$5.8 million spent to influence legislators

Continued from page B-1

bying firm, operated by Kim Hutchinson and longtime Alaska power broker Lew Dischner.

Dischner last month was convicted of 21 charges in the North Slope Borough corruption scandal.

Alascom is trying to thwart a campaign by competitor General Communications Inc. to deregulate in-state long-distance service. GCI can only provide interstate long-distance service in Alaska.

Legislation to open in-state service to competition was introduced this year, but Alascom spokesman Tom Jensen said the lobbying for and against deregulation was well under way in 1988.

No hearings were held on the GCI bill in the 1989 session.

GCI reported spending just \$17,370 for its lobbying in 1988, about 93 percent less than Alascom.

Alascom is owned by Pacific Telecom, Inc. of Vancouver, Wash., which is a subsidiary of the giant utility conglomerate, PacifiCorp of Portland, Ore.

Records show Alascom, while

ranked No. 5 among individual organizations in 1987, also was the top individual spender when lobbying expenses for 1987 and 1988 were combined.

In interest group spending, municipalities and school districts exceeded the oil industry for the third consecutive year. During the decade before 1988, spending by the oil and natural gas industry far outpaced that of other special interests.

Officials say the true cost of public spending to influence state decisions is far higher, because Alaska's lobbying laws do not require reporting by public employees who receive no special compensation for lobbying.

Miles said many people are under the mistaken impression that public agencies cannot spend public money for lobbying. There is no such prohibition in state law.

The North Slope Borough spent \$127,117 for lobbying last year, leading the 39 municipalities and school districts that had lobbyists in Juneau. Municipalities represented by lobbyists ranged from Upper Kalskag, population 165, to Anchorage, the state's largest city with 248,263 residents.

List: State's top 10 lobbyists for 1988

Continued from page B-1

Northern Air Cargo, Alaska Bingo Management, Anchorage Convention & Visitors Association, City of Cordova, King Cove School District, Kuspuk School District, Alaska Chiropractic Society, Municipality of Anchorage, Adak School District, Alaska Association of Realtors, Alaska Continental Bank, Home Savings Bank.

2. Ashley Reed, \$334,540; Alascom Inc., Alliance Bank, North Slope Borough, Cook Inlet Region Inc., Duty Free Shoppers Ltd., Alaska Pacific Refinery Inc., City of Kenai, Allvest Inc., Anerada Hess Corp., Mary Conrad Center, Anchorage, Refuse Inc.

3. Sam Kito Jr., \$331,617; North Slope Borough, Arctic Slope Regional Corp., City of Kotzebue, Sealaska Corp., Alaska Visitors Association, Alaska Community College Federation of Teachers, Alaska Dental Society, Aleut Corp., Doyon Ltd., Ame-

rada Hess Corp., Alaska Optometric Association, Alaska Federation of Natives, Association of Alaska Housing Authorities, Kake City School District.

4. Dawson & Associates, \$297,830; City of Seward, Usibelli Coal Mine Inc., Cominco Alaska Inc., Alaska Action Trust, Alaska Cable TV Association, Perseverance Theater.

5. Trust Consultants (Kim Hutchinson, Lew Dischner), \$234,744; Alascom Inc., City of Valdez, Alaska International Industries, Alaska Cabaret Hotel and Restaurant-Retailers, Alliance Bank, Perseverance Theater.

6. Jerry Reinwand, \$194,603; Alascom Inc., Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Workers' Compensation Committee, Health Association of Alaska, Alaska Loggers Association, City of Dillingham, Alaska Children's Services Inc., Fred Meyer-Safeway-Sears, Anchorage Refuse Inc.

7. Wes Coyner, \$194,127; Alaska Bankers

Association, The Tobacco Institute, cruise ship operators, Southeast Alaska Pilots Association, Southwest Alaska Pilots Association.

8. Bill Miles, \$177,994; BP Exploration (Alaska) Inc., Anchorage School District, City of St. George, Municipality of Anchorage, Blue Cross of Washington and Alaska, Alaska Continental Bank, Home Savings Bank, Alaska Repertory Theater.

9. Alaska Strategies (Jim Ayers), \$146,289; Ketchikan Gateway Borough, City and Borough of Juneau, Southeast Conference, Arthur J. Gallagher & Co., Alaska Retarded Citizens Association, KIDPAC, Professional Secretaries International.

10. Clark Gruening, \$134,168; City and Borough of Juneau, City of St. Paul, Alaska Visitors Association, Chugach Electric Association Inc., Alaska Credit Union League, Alaska Library Association, Alaska Psychiatric Association.

Alaska State Legislature

Al Adams
District L

WHILE IN SESSION
P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3707

OUT OF SESSION
P.O. Box 333
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752
(907) 442-3245

3111 C Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 561-7622

Official Business

TO: Senator Pat Pourchot, Chair
Senate State Affairs Committee

FROM: Senator Al Adams *MA*

RE: Senate Bill 242, "An Act relating to certification of certain telecommunications utilities and to intrastate toll service agreements."

DATE: February 27, 1990

Please schedule the aforementioned legislation in the Senate State Affairs Committee. I would like to have the bill heard and moved on to the Labor and Commerce Committee at the earliest opportunity.

I appreciate your consideration in this matter.

S B

248

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

BILL NUMBER SB 248

SPONSOR Duncan

BILL TITLE Pioneers' Home admission requirements

DATE REFERRED 3-31-89

HEARING SCHEDULED 2.7.90

FISCAL NOTE PREPARED ✓

SPONSOR CONTACTED

Roxanne or Dale

INTERESTED PARTIES CONTACTED

Joe Alter: (Amos)
Arch. Pioneer Home: Stan (276-3414) FAX 278-6006

OTHER

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT
FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

SB 248 - withdrawn
in favor of SS
SB 389.

DATE: 2/7/90

FURTHER: H E S S
Finance

Date of 5-Day Notice: _____
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED
INTO OFFICE: _____

State Affairs _____ Committee considered _____ SSSB 389

An Act relating to the Pioneers' Home..

and recommended:

- replace with _____ CS _____ same title
- attached amendment(s) new title
- _____ letter of intent adopted
- do pass
- do not pass
- no recommendation
- individual recommendations
- further referral to _____

ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department(s)/Date:
 fiscal note(s) _____

Department(s)/Date:
 zero fiscal note(s) DOA

- appropriation-no fiscal note
- Governor's bill w/fiscal note

SIGNING DO PASS:

Tim Kelly

Jan Fink

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Pat Faucher do pass

Chair: Signature and Recommendation

MEMO TO FILE -- FROM SANDRA, 11/21/89
ISSUE: PIONEER HOMES ADMISSIONS PRIORITY

Seniors can be broken into 3 financial categories:

1. Those who are "destitute" and Medicaid-eligible.
2. Those who are not technically destitute so can't receive Medicaid, but whose income is too low to pay for nursing care.
3. Those whose income allows them to pay for nursing care.

The current Pioneers Home statute gives admissions priority to persons in Category 1. Persons in Categories 2 and 3 typically have to wait 1-2 years to get into the Home. Some people think this is unfair because people in Category 1 have the option of going to a private nursing facility at which Medicaid would pay their full cost of care. People in Category 2 don't have this option because they're not Medicaid-eligible and can't afford to pay the cost of care themselves.

Pourchot attended a hearing of Senator Kerttula's Senior Committee at which Barbara Sims from Our Lady of Compassion proposed that the admissions priority be changed. Barbara Bathony, Director of the Division of Pioneer Benefits, Department of Administration, suggested accomplishing this by changing the definition of need to those who are "destitute and have no other resources" (i.e. don't receive Medicaid). This would do two things:

1. Persons whose income is slightly too high to be Medicaid-eligible but not high enough to pay for care in a private facility would receive admissions priority. This would benefit this group of individuals who currently have difficulty finding affordable care.
2. Persons whose income is low enough to be Medicaid-eligible would be removed from the admissions priority list. These people could be cared for in private facilities while awaiting admission to the Pioneers Home. This would benefit private facilities by keeping beds filled (and revenue coming in).

POURCHOT THINKS THIS MAY BE WORTH PURSUING AND THAT SB 248 IS AN APPROPRIATE VEHICLE FOR SUCH AN AMENDMENT. IF SB 248 IS SCHEDULED FOR A HEARING, PLEASE BRING THIS MEMO TO POURCHOT'S ATTENTION.

According to Bathony (11/21/89):

Some Pioneers would like to eliminate any admissions priority.

The Long Term Care Task Force (1988?) took no position on this issue.

There is a concern that if the eligibility statute is opened up to statutory change, the current 15-year residency requirement might be in jeopardy.

Alaska State Legislature



SENATOR JIM DUNCAN

P. O. Box V JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-3100
(907) 465-4766

COMMITTEES:
FINANCE
VICE CHAIR -
HEALTH EDUCATION
& SOCIAL SERVICES
BUDGET & AUDIT
BANKING &
ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT

RECEIVED APR 3 1989

MEMORANDUM

DATE: APRIL 5, 1989
TO: SENATOR PAT POURCHOT, CHAIR
SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
FROM: SENATOR JIM DUNCAN
SUBJECT: SB 248, RELATING TO REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE
PIONEERS' HOME

SENATE BILL 248, RELATING TO REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE PIONEERS' HOMES, WILL AMEND THE ADMISSION STANDARDS OF THE PIONEERS' HOME SYSTEM TO CLEARLY STATE THAT A PERSON MUST BE 65 YEARS OLD TO QUALIFY FOR ADMISSION.

I INTRODUCED SB 248 IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION SPONSORED BY THE PIONEERS' HOME ADVISORY BOARD IN SEPTEMBER 1988 URGING THAT THE MINIMUM AGE FOR ADMISSION TO A PIONEERS' HOMES BE ESTABLISHED AT 65 YEARS. ACCORDING TO THE BOARD'S RESOLUTION, ESTABLISHING A MINIMUM AGE OF 65 FOR ADMISSION WILL HELP TO PRESERVE THE INTEGRITY OF THE PIONEERS' HOME SYSTEM.

CURRENT STATUTES ALLOW ADMISSION TO A PIONEERS' HOME IF A PERSON HAS LIVED IN ALASKA FOR AT LEAST 15 YEARS IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING APPLICATION AND IS DESTITUTE WITH NO AGE REQUIREMENT STATED. IF A PERSON IS NOT DESTITUTE, CURRENTLY THEY MUST BE AT LEAST 65 YEARS OF AGE TO QUALIFY FOR ADMISSION.

I FEEL IT IS IMPORTANT TO DEFINE THE SPECIFIC ROLE OF THE PIONEERS' HOMES BECAUSE AT PRESENT THE WAITING LISTS FOR THE HOMES IS TREMENDOUS, ESPECIALLY FOR NURSING BEDS. MANDATING AGE 65 FOR ADMISSION WILL REMOVE ANY QUESTION ABOUT PERSONS YOUNGER THAN 65 GAINING ADMITTANCE TO THE HOMES AND ENABLE US TO PRESERVE THE CURRENT MISSION OF THE PIONEERS' HOME SYSTEM, AND THAT IS TO SERVE OUR LONG-TERM SENIOR CITIZENS.

I URGE YOU TO SCHEDULE SB 248 FOR A STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE HEARING AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

ATTACHMENTS

RESOLUTION 09-23-88-2

WHEREAS integrity of the Pioneers' Home System must be preserved; and

WHEREAS the average age of applicants for residency in the system is increasing over the years and current residents now average in excess of 80 years; now

THEREFORE be it resolved the minimum age for residency in Pioneers' Homes be established at 65 years and be it further resolved and requested the Governor, Commissioner of Administration, and Director of the Division of Pioneers' Benefits act to implement the minimum age limit of 65 years.

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____ Agency Affected: Administration
 Title: An Act relating to requirements for BRU: Pioneers' Benefits
admission to the Pioneers' Home
 Sponsor: Senator Duncan Components: Pioneers' Home
 Requestor: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRAVEL	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRACTUAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0
EQUIPMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND & STRUCTURES	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRANTS, CLAIMS	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEDERAL FUNDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The average age of applicants to the Pioneers' Home is _____ years old. Increasing the minimum age to 65 years old for admission will have ver: _____ effect on the Homes' budget.

Prepared by: Barbara Bathony Phone: 465-4400
 Division: Pioneers' Benefits Date: 01/29/90
 Approved by Commissioner: Frank S. Baxter Date: 1/31/90
 Agency: Department of Administration

Distribution (by preparer):
 Legislative Finance
 Legislative Sponsor
 Requestor
 Office of Management and Budget
 Impacted Agency(ies)

was taken within 90 days after the report was made. (§ 3 ch 42 SLA 1988)

Chapter 25. Destitute and Needy Persons.

Article

1. Pioneers' Home (§ 47.25.030)
2. General Relief Assistance (§§ 47.25.130, 47.25.195, 47.25.205, 47.25.230, 47.25.250)
3. Aid to Families with Dependent Children Act (§ 47.25.345)
4. Adult Public Assistance (§ 47.25.430)

Article 1. Pioneers' Home.

Section

30. Admission on payment

Sec. 47.25.030. Admission on payment. (a) A citizen of the United States over 65 years of age who is a resident of the state and has been a resident for not less than 15 years continuously immediately preceding application, but who is not destitute, may on application be admitted to the home upon agreement to pay to the state a sum for each day as the Department of Administration considers sufficient to compensate the state for the cost of care and support of the person at the home. When this agreement is entered into the Department of Administration may receive the security for the payments, which it considers expedient.

(b) The Department of Administration shall adopt regulations establishing a daily or monthly rate for the compensation a resident is to be charged under (a) of this section. The rate charged need not fully compensate the state for the cost of care and support. The commissioner of administration shall review the rate each year.

(c) The Department of Administration shall provide to all residents of the Pioneers' Home written notice of any proposed change in the rate charged for care and support of persons at the home. Notice under this section shall be given not less than 60 days before a change is adopted. The notice shall include the time, date, and place of a hearing to be held by the Department of Administration under (d) of this section. The department may not change the rate charged more than once in a fiscal year.

(d) Not less than 30 days before a proposed rate change is adopted, the Department of Administration shall conduct a hearing at which interested persons shall be given the opportunity to submit written or oral testimony, statements, arguments or contentions relating to the proposed rate change. The department shall consider all relevant matter presented to it before adopting a rate change.

(3) perform all executive or administrative duties necessary and advisable to carry out the purpose of AS 47.25.010 — 47.25.100, including the power to make contracts and to make disbursements on vouchers against funds for the purpose of AS 47.25.010 — 47.25.100, within the limit of funds available;

(4) study the needs of Alaska's pioneers and submit recommendations for new regulations and proposed legislation;

(5) prepare an annual report to the legislature.

(d) The Department of Administration may employ the necessary subordinate officers and employees, and shall prescribe methods for operation of the Pioneers' Home, standards of care and service to residents, and rules governing personnel and rewarding employees on a merit basis. (§ 51-2-11(a)(c) ACLA 1949; § 51-2-12 ACLA 1949; am § 1 ch 71 SLA 1963; am E.O. No. 30 (1968); am §§ 1, 2 ch 11 SLA 1979)

Sec. 47.25.020. Admission to home. (a) Every worthy person residing in the state who has been a resident of the state continuously for more than 15 years immediately preceding application for admission, and who is destitute and in need of the aid or benefit of the home because of physical disability or other cause, is entitled to admission to the home under the conditions, limitations and penalties prescribed by the regulations of the Department of Administration. A person may not be admitted as a resident of the Alaska Pioneers' Home under the provisions of AS 47.25.010 — 47.25.100 if the support and maintenance of the person is imposed by law upon a relative or member of the family of the person.

(b) Every person admitted to the Pioneers' Home, except a person admitted under AS 47.25.030, who receives income from any source in excess of \$100 per month may be required by the Department of Administration to pay the excess to the Department of Administration immediately upon receipt of the money in payment, or part payment, of the cost of the person's maintenance.

(c) At the end of each month the payments made under (b) of this section shall be transmitted to the commissioner of revenue together with the names of the persons making them and the amount paid by each. The Department of Administration may pay to a resident without funds the sum of \$100 per month.

(d) The money received by the commissioner of revenue shall be deposited in the general fund. (§ 51-2-13 ACLA 1949; am § 1 ch 158 SLA 1955; am § 1 ch 118 SLA 1957; am § 1 ch 89 SLA 1961; am § 1 ch 63 SLA 1965; am E.O. No. 30 (1968); am §§ 1, 2 ch 7 SLA 1971; am § 3 ch 11 SLA 1979; am §§ 1, 2 ch 155 SLA 1984)

Effect of amendments. — The 1984 amendment substituted "\$100 per" for "\$35 a" and "the person's" for "his" in subsection (b) and "to a resident without funds

the sum of \$100 per month" for "the sum of \$35 a month to a resident without funds" in subsection (c).

Chapter 25. Destitute and Needy Persons.

Article

1. Pioneers' Home (§§ 47.25.010 — 47.25.100)
2. General Relief Assistance (§§ 47.25.120 — 47.25.300)
3. Aid to Families with Dependent Children Act (§§ 47.25.310 — 47.25.420)
4. Adult Public Assistance (§§ 47.25.430 — 47.25.615)
5. Food Stamp Program (§§ 47.25.975 — 47.25.990)

Article 1. Pioneers' Home.

Section	Section
10. Maintenance of Alaska Pioneers' Home	60. Trust fund
20. Admission to home	70. Indebtedness of Pioneer's Home resident to state
30. Admission on payment	80. Enforcement against estate
35. Exception to admission criteria	90. Enforcement against property outside state
40. Transfer of insane inmates to asylum or sanitarium	100. Certificate as evidence
50. Maintenance funds	

Cross references. — For the exclusion purposes of comprehensive health planning, see AS 18.07.111(7).
of the Alaska Pioneers' Home from the definition of health care facility for

Sec. 47.25.010. Maintenance of Alaska Pioneers' Home. (a) The state shall maintain an institution for the care of needy persons, known as the Alaska Pioneers' Home. The principal home shall be maintained at Sitka, and a branch may be maintained at a site or sites designated by the commissioner of administration.

(b) The Department of Administration shall formulate general policies, but has no administrative or executive functions other than those set out in AS 47.25.010 — 47.25.100. It may hold hearings and subpoena witnesses and documents and may administer oaths in connection with them.

(c) The Department of Administration shall

(1) cooperate with the federal government in matters pertaining to the welfare of Alaskan pioneers, make the reports in the form and containing the information the federal government from time to time desires, and accepts funds allotted by the federal government, its agencies or instrumentalities, in establishing, extending and strengthening services for pioneers of Alaska;

(2) adopt regulations necessary for the conduct of the business of the Pioneers' Home and for carrying out the provisions of AS 47.25.010 — 47.25.100, require bonds and undertakings from persons employed by it as in its judgment are necessary, and pay the premiums on them, and establish regional and local offices and the advisory groups which are necessary or considered expedient to carry out or assist in carrying out a duty or authority assigned to it;

Sec. 47.25.030. Admission on payment. (a) A citizen of the United States over 65 years of age who is a resident of the state and has been a resident for not less than 15 years continuously immediately preceding application, but who is not destitute, may on application be admitted to the home upon agreement to pay to the state a sum for each day as the Department of Administration considers sufficient to compensate the state for the cost of care and support of the person at the home. When this agreement is entered into the Department of Administration may receive the security for the payments, which it considers expedient.

(b) The Department of Administration shall adopt regulations establishing a daily or monthly rate for the compensation a resident is to be charged under (a) of this section. The rate charged need not fully compensate the state for the cost of care and support. The commissioner of administration shall review the rate each year.

(c) The Department of Administration shall provide to all residents of the Pioneers' Home written notice of any proposed change in the rate charged for care and support of persons at the home. Notice under this section shall be given not less than 60 days before a change is adopted. The notice shall include the time, date, and place of a hearing to be held by the Department of Administration under (d) of this section. The department may not change the rate charged more than once in a fiscal year.

(d) Not less than 30 days before a proposed rate change is adopted, the Department of Administration shall conduct a hearing at which interested persons shall be given the opportunity to submit written or oral testimony, statements, arguments or contentions relating to the proposed rate change. The department shall consider all relevant matter presented to it before adopting a rate change. (§ 51-2-14 ACLA 1949; am § 2 ch 89 SLA 1961; am E.O. No. 30 (1968); am § 3 ch 155 SLA 1984)

Effect of amendments. — The 1984 amendment added subsections (b)-(d).

Sec. 47.25.035. Exception to admission criteria. An applicant for admission to the home who has been a resident of the state for 30 years and is otherwise qualified for admission under AS 47.25.020 or 47.25.030 may not be disqualified for admission because of absence from the state if the commissioner of administration determines the absence was reasonable and admission is consistent with the intent of this chapter. (§ 2 ch 89 SLA 1978)

Sec. 47.25.040. Transfer of insane inmates to asylum or sanitarium. A person regularly admitted into the home who is found to be insane may be transferred to an institution provided for the care and custody of insane persons for the state in the manner provided by

law for the admission of other persons to the institution. (§ 51-2-15 ACLA 1949)

Sec. 47.25.050. Maintenance funds. The legislature shall each session appropriate the necessary funds for the maintenance of the home to be expended by the Department of Administration, and that department may receive funds, donations and bequests from private individuals, societies or organizations, and funds from the federal government for the support and maintenance of the home. (§ 51-2-16 ACLA 1949; am E.O. No. 30 (1968))

Sec. 47.25.060. Trust fund. Unless otherwise provided by the donor, money bequeathed to the Alaska Pioneers' Home constitutes a special trust and shall be deposited in a special fund designated the "Alaska Pioneers' Home Trust Fund." Unless otherwise provided by the donor, interest from this fund is under the control and at the disposal of the Department of Administration, and expenditure from it is limited to the benefit and comfort of the residents of the home. (§ 51-2-17 ACLA 1949; am E.O. No. 30 (1968))

Sec. 47.25.070. Indebtedness of Pioneers' Home resident to state. (a) The following expenses incurred for a Pioneers' Home resident under AS 47.25.010 — 47.25.100 and not recoverable from a collateral source are a debt of the resident to the state and may be recovered during the life of the resident:

(1) costs of standard or nursing care provided in the Pioneers' Home each month to the resident not exceeding the rate established by the Department of Administration under AS 47.25.030, with credit given for any amounts paid by or collected from the resident;

(2) allowances paid under AS 47.25.020(c);

(3) costs of hospitalization and medical treatment provided outside the Pioneers' Home;

(4) arrearages in fees for television and telephone services provided in the Pioneers' Home;

(5) prescription medicine; and

(6) burial and related expenses.

(b) The debt is a first, prior and preferred claim against the estate of the Pioneers' Home resident after the resident's death, and after all claims for food, clothing, fuel, shelter, medical aid, or burial expenses are paid. Heirlooms without regard to value are exempt from a claim by the state under this section.

(c) Money left in charge of the Department of Administration by a deceased resident of the Pioneers' Home may be used for the burial and funeral expenses of the resident and for the improvement of the burial plot of the Pioneers' Home.

(d) The clothing and other personal effects left by a deceased Pioneers' Home resident may be used for the benefit of other residents, or may be given to relatives or to persons designated by the resident,

§ 47.25.080 WELFARE, SOCIAL SERVICES AND INSTITUTIONS § 47.25.100

or sold and the proceeds applied in the manner provided for money left by a deceased resident.

(e) In this section, "heirloom" means personal property of sentimental value to a Pioneers' Home resident that has been in the possession of the resident's family or was a gift to the resident. (§ 51-2-101 ACLA 1949; am E.O. No. 30 (1968); am §§ 4, 5 ch 11 SLA 1979; am § 4 ch 155 SLA 1984)

Effect of amendments. — The 1984 amendment rewrote this section.

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Conduct of decedent entitling claim of state to priority. — Where (1) the decedent swears initially and annually thereafter that she owns no property, although during all that time she has approximately \$10,000 in cash; and (2) the

transfer thereof is without consideration, the claim of the state is entitled to priority in conformity with the provisions of this section. In re Jackson's Estate, 15 Alaska 116, 123 F. Supp. 143 (D. Alaska 1954).

Sec. 47.25.080. Enforcement against estate. If a beneficiary under AS 47.25.010 — 47.25.100 dies leaving an estate in the state, the attorney general or the Department of Administration shall file with the executor or administrator, or with the probate court, the claim of the state against the estate, and the attorney general shall take the steps necessary to enforce and collect the claim. Money collected shall be paid into the treasury of the state. (§ 51-2-102 ACLA 1949; am § 1 ch 46 SLA 1957; am E.O. No. 30 (1968))

NOTES TO DECISIONS

Applied in In re Jackson's Estate, 15 Alaska 116, 123 F. Supp. 143 (D. Alaska 1954).

Sec. 47.25.090. Enforcement against property outside state. If a resident under AS 47.25.010 — 47.25.100 dies leaving property outside the state, the attorney general on direction of the governor shall take the steps with respect to the property which will protect and secure the rights of the state as a creditor. (§ 51-2-103 ACLA 1949)

Sec. 47.25.100. Certificate as evidence. A certificate by the attorney general to the effect that a decedent was a beneficiary under AS 47.25.010 — 47.25.100 and that the state has a claim against the decedent's estate, is prima facie evidence of these facts in a proceeding in the courts of the state. (§ 51-2-104 ACLA 1949; am § 2 ch 46 SLA 1957)

Feb 15 1950

Mr. [Name], 2154
[Address]
[City, State]

Re: [Topic]

Dear Sir:

I am writing you regarding the [Topic] of [Name] and Senator [Name]'s Bill [Number] regarding [Topic]. I have thought a great deal about this issue. At the point I am writing you, [Topic] is enclosed.

I am sure you will find the [Topic] of [Name] and Senator [Name]'s Bill [Number] regarding [Topic] of great interest.

I am sure you will find the [Topic] of [Name] and Senator [Name]'s Bill [Number] regarding [Topic] of great interest. I am sure you will find the [Topic] of [Name] and Senator [Name]'s Bill [Number] regarding [Topic] of great interest. I am sure you will find the [Topic] of [Name] and Senator [Name]'s Bill [Number] regarding [Topic] of great interest.

I am sure you will find the [Topic] of [Name] and Senator [Name]'s Bill [Number] regarding [Topic] of great interest. I am sure you will find the [Topic] of [Name] and Senator [Name]'s Bill [Number] regarding [Topic] of great interest. I am sure you will find the [Topic] of [Name] and Senator [Name]'s Bill [Number] regarding [Topic] of great interest.

I am sure you will find the [Topic] of [Name] and Senator [Name]'s Bill [Number] regarding [Topic] of great interest. I am sure you will find the [Topic] of [Name] and Senator [Name]'s Bill [Number] regarding [Topic] of great interest. I am sure you will find the [Topic] of [Name] and Senator [Name]'s Bill [Number] regarding [Topic] of great interest.

Comments on Pioneers' Homes Admissions
SB 248, SB 389



SB 248 Sponsor Senator Duncan and SB 389 Sponsor Senator Pourchot

Senate Bill 248: "An act relating to the requirements for admission to the Pioneers' Home" and SB 389 "An Act relating to the Pioneers' Homes" address admission criteria to the Homes. It is then suggestion of the Division that the bills be combined. We have three areas of concern.

EXISTING CRITERIA

Residency

Currently all applicants must meet the 15 year residency requirement immediately preceding entry into the Home.

Indigent (Destitute) Applicants

Destitute applicants in need of the aid and benefit of the Home are entitled to enter the Home and do not have to be at least 65 years of age.

Destitute applicants not in need of the care of the Homes are technically excluded from entry into the Homes.

Other Applicants

Applicants who are able to pay the rent and are 65 years of age or older may be admitted on a space available basis, and no need criterion is specified.

SUGGESTED CRITERIA

Concern #1 (Age 65): The Division provides service to a geriatric population. Time, effort, and funding has gone into the education of the staff in the specialized field of geriatric long-term care. The Central Office has a Geriatric Nurse Consultant, and the Homes have at least seven certified geriatric nurses and one certified geriatric nurse practitioner.

The average age of residents is about 82 and the average age of applicants has risen dramatically to above 85, and almost 90 in Ketchikan. It is not feasible to change care systems to include the needs of an occasional much younger resident. The Division therefore, supports limiting admission to only applicants at least 65 years of age.

Comments on Pioneers' Homes Admissions (continued)

SB 248, SB 389

Concern #2 (Destitute): At the present time destitute and in need applicants (15 years and older) have priority for admission over others. Destitute applicants who are not in medical or social need, and applicants who are not destitute but are in desperate need of services, have no chance to enter the Home because of the lengthy waiting lists.

A destitute applicant has other resources such as Medicaid available to them, and may live in a long-term care facility and receive care paid for partially by the state.

Presently, the Division has to admit a technically applicant ahead of a person who does not have enough money to pay for necessary care. A person who cannot qualify for Medicaid, and therefor, is in desperate need of care and benefits of the Home. The Division would like to be able to admit all applicants meeting the age, residency, and need requirements on the same basis, giving those applicants who are unable to secure care, a chance to receive the benefits of the Home.

The division would still admit destitute applicants, but not on a priority basis. This change would slightly increase the program receipts by the collection of increased rents payable by non-destitute applicants.

Concern #3 (Need for Service): Destitute applicants of any age must be, "in need of the aid or benefit of the Home because of physical disability or other cause..." while non-destitute applicants over 65 years of age may be admitted with no discernible need. We feel destitute applicants should be able to enter the Home under the same guidelines (excluding financial) as non-destitute. Both groups should show a need of the aid and benefit of the Home.

The division, through many contacts from the community, has been encouraged not to admit applicants if they are not in medical, physical, or social need of the aid or benefit of the Home. Applicants expect to come into the Home receiving assisted living i.e. with laundry services, medication assistance, assistance with activities of daily living, etc. (see attached graph of housing study). In the OAC Housing Survey of Fall 1988 a question about the assumed care available in the Pioneers' Home residential section indicates the general misunderstanding that the division has all these services available in the residential sections of the Homes. This is not available in the residential section.

Seniors have many of these services available in the community and do not want to come into residential care until they "have" to. Therefore, we have many empty rooms.

Comments on Pioneers' Homes Admissions (continued)
SB 248, SB 389

Almost all applicants require significant services found in a long-term care facility and it is not efficient for the state to use valuable space in the Homes for purely retirement housing. The division suggests that the admission criteria be changed to include only those applicants who are in "need of the aid and benefit of the Pioneers' Homes because of physical disability or other cause..." and are geriatric clients. One exception is requested: a spouse over 65 years of age may enter with a spouse in need of care.

The effect of this change would be an increase in the current 60 vacant residential beds until the Division is able to convert residential beds to assisted living beds. Waiting lists for assisted living beds are steadily growing. This proposed change to more assisted living beds would make it possible for Pioneers and Seniors who had been waiting for many years, and were not eligible for other care (either not eligible for Medicaid or not enough income to pay for private care), to enter the homes.

Concern #3 includes residents who come into the Pioneers' Home when not in need of any care and are not destitute because they are afraid they would never be able to enter the Home if they waited too long. Our suggested change would ~~allow~~ only those applicants to apply who are in need of the Homes. Therefore the Division would have more vacancies, freeing rooms which would be otherwise occupied by very independent persons not in need of any care. Of course all present residents need to be grandfathered in, no one will be asked to move out if they are not in need of the care of the Homes.

Summary

The Division suggests the change of the admission criteria to include only those Alaskan seniors and pioneers who are in need of the aid and benefit of the Homes and are 65 years and over. No priority for any admission except first come, first serve. Attached are several diagrams showing the simplified admission process on SB 248, SB 389, present admission policy and the proposed Division suggestion. The Division of Pioneers' Benefits believes that the future trend is for the Pioneers' Home is to fill the gap between Home care and full scale subacute/skilled nursing

Comments on Pioneers' Homes Admissions (continued)

SB 248, SB 389

care. It is the philosophy of the Pioneers' Homes system to foster independence and to support Alaskans to live in their Home as long as possible.

Barbara Bathony
Barbara Bathony, Director
Division of Pioneers' Benefits

2-2-1990
Date

BB/mem/position

Attachments

cc: Frank C. Baxter, Commissioner
Department of Administration

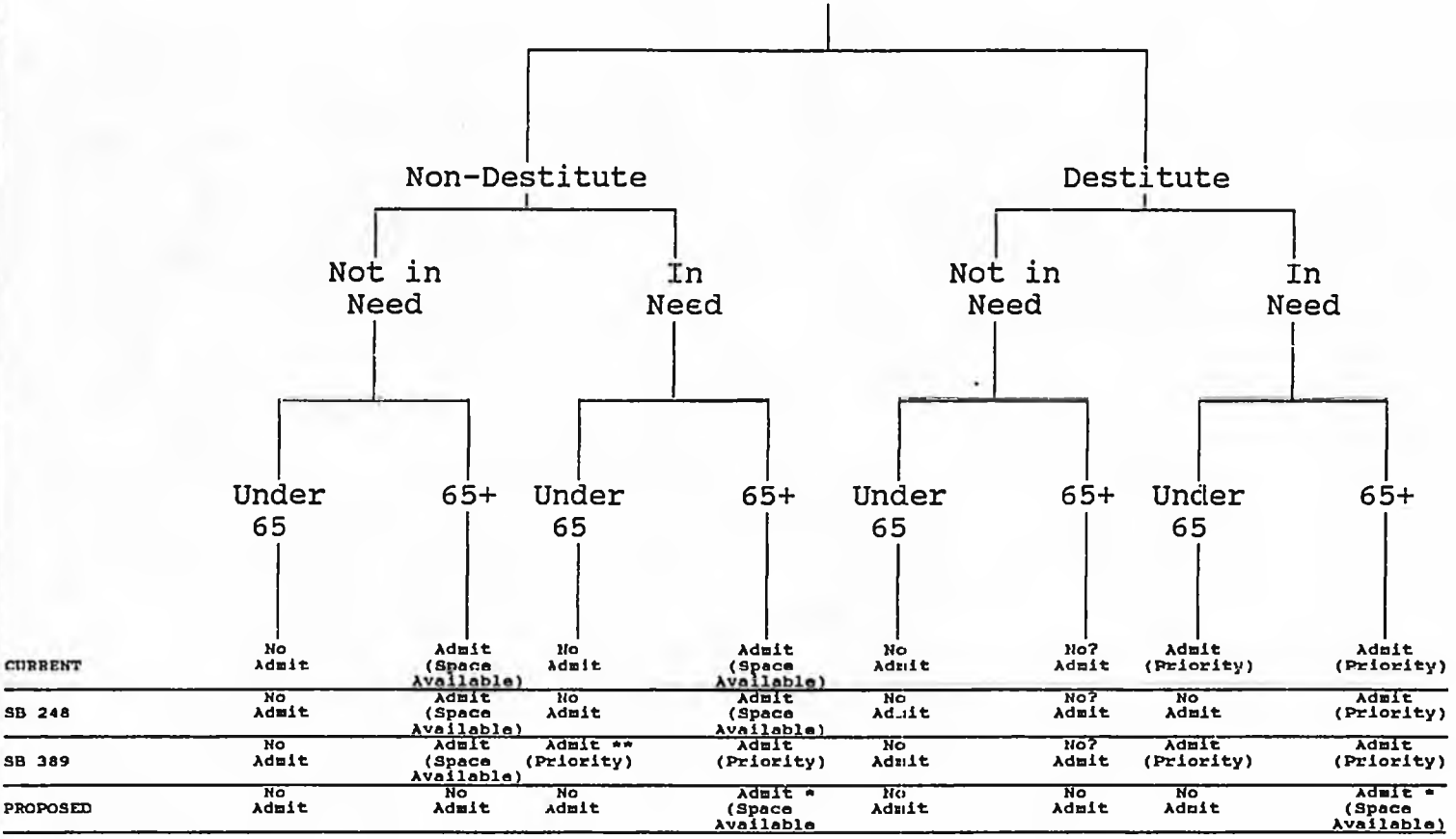
James J. Fox, Deputy Commissioner
Department of Administration

Sioux Plummer, Legislative Liaison
Department of Administration

ALASKA PIONEERS' HOMES
ADMISSION STANDARDS



15-Year Resident



*Spouses of eligible applicants age 65 and over meeting all requirements but not in need of aid or benefit of the Homes may also be admitted.

**The Division of Pioneers' Benefits does not believe this is the intent of SB 389.

*Raymond
Pett*

RECEIVED JAN 15 1990

**LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES
OF
THE PIONEERS OF ALASKA**

A

1. During this session of the Legislature the Pioneers are most interested in protecting the Senior programs presently in place. We prefer the \$250.00 monthly bonus program remain as it is, however, rather than see it suffer major setbacks, the Grand Igloo supports an annuity program as introduced by Senator Kerttula.

2. The Pioneers support a requirement of 65 years of age as a minimum for admission to the Pioneer Home system, and removal of the word 'destitute' as is presently used in giving priority for admission.

3. The Pioneers support full state funding to cover property tax exemptions for Seniors.

A

4. The Pioneers support in-Home Support Care and Senior Housing. Re: HB 218; SB 150.

5. The Pioneers support Health Care legislation. Re: HB 47.

6. Also, it has been noted, from a recent news article that Sen Uehling has prefiled legislation that would give Medicare eligible Senior an option to choose to receive health care under Medicaid at home rather than in a Long Term Care facility. The Pioneers certainly support this concept.

The Pioneers have taken no position regarding a State Income Tax or the Governor's proposal on an Education Endowment.

The Pioneer's registered lobbyist is Bill Ray, 165 Behrends Ave, Juneau, AK, 99801, Tel: (907) 586-1225

Bob Huffman, Chm.
Legislative Committee
Pioneers of Alaska

RESOLUTION 09-23-88-2

WHEREAS integrity of the Pioneers' Home System must be preserved; and

WHEREAS the average age of applicants for residency in the system is increasing over the years and current residents now average in excess of 80 years; now

THEREFORE be it resolved the minimum age for residency in Pioneers' Homes be established at 65 years and be it further resolved and requested the Governor, Commissioner of Administration, and Director of the Division of Pioneers' Benefits act to implement the minimum age limit of 65 years.

248

April 03, 1989
P.O. Box 870178
Wasilla, Alaska 99687

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
Senator Jim Duncan
P.O. Box V Juneau, Alaska 99811-3100

Re: SB 248

In response your letter to me, April 5, 1989.

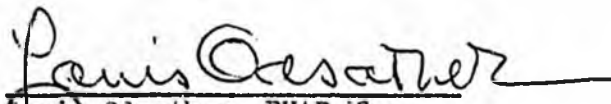
Minimum Age 65, Admission Pioneer Home.

Your SB 248 is the best news that we of the Pioneer Homes Advisory Board have received, over these past many years.

For many years, and in the course of the past two or more Dept. of Administration Commissioners we of the Board have tried, pleaded, and urged the minimum age 65 requirement. Their reluctance to respond to our requests was for reasons of "disrupting", exposing, and bringing to issue, the residency requirement of 15 years. We of the Board, however, felt strongly, and as proven by our Pioneer Convention meeting in Sitka, 1988, our presentation of this resolution for their adoption was unanimously agreed.

We of the Board cannot thank you enough for sponsoring this Bill. It may raise the hassles of those who wish to continue our plight into oblivion, but as we of the Board feel, -- let us face the issues and come to realities that we must preserve our 75 year history of providing the Nations best Elderly Care, second to none.

Respectfully and Sincerely,


Louis Odsather, PHAB Mbr.

CC Robert Gore

S B

250

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

BILL NUMBER SB 250

SPONSOR Governor

BILL TITLE Confidentiality of research conducted
by the University

DATE REFERRED 3-31-89

HEARING SCHEDULED 4-10-89

FISCAL NOTE PREPARED ✓

SPONSOR CONTACTED Wendy

INTERESTED PARTIES CONTACTED

Suzi Tryck Univ
yes Wendy Redman, Univ

OTHER

UPDATE; Will now be on Monday, April 30 calendar.

F.Y.I

SB 250, An Act relating to the confidentiality of research conducted by the University of Alaska.

Recommendation on concurrence: YES

Summary: HCS for CS SB 250 (Jud) would exempt research in progress at the University from the state's open records law. It would allow information owned by a researcher to be kept confidential while a research project is underway. The house version, though totally rewritten by Peter Goll, does not change the intent of the bill but does add termination language: "until publicly released, copyrighted or patented or until the research is terminated"

Changes made in Senate State Affairs are included in the house version.

Wendy says "YES".

MESSAGE TO THE SENATE

HOUSE

April 28, 1990

MR. PRESIDENT:

The House has passed:

CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 250 (State Affairs)
"An Act relating to the confidentiality of
research conducted by the University of Alaska."

with the following amendment:

HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 250 (Judiciary)
(same title)

and it is transmitted for consideration.

Zero Fiscal Notes

Concun 2

Copies to:

Sen. Kelly

Sen. Ledy

Sen. Styrud

Sen. Parnishot

Israel Chasen

CHIEF CLERK OF THE HOUSE

Original sponsor(s): Rules/Governor

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
2 HOUSE CS FOR CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 250 (Judiciary)
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION
5 A BILL
6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the confidentiality of research
7 conducted by the University of Alaska."
8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:
9 * Section 1. AS 14.40 is amended by adding a new section to read:
10 Sec. 14.40.453. CONFIDENTIALITY OF RESEARCH. The public records
11 inspection requirements of AS 09.25.110 - 09.25.121 do not apply to
12 writings or records that consist of intellectual property or proprie-
13 tary information received, generated, learned, or discovered during
14 research conducted by the University of Alaska or its agents or em-
15 ployees until publically released, copyrighted, or patented, or until
16 the research is terminated, except that the university shall make
17 available the title and a description of all research projects, the
18 name of the researcher, and the amount and source of funding provided
19 for each project.

- All language changed - intent is the same.
- Added: termination language.
- The change you made in Senate State Affairs (title of research project) is included in this version.
- Wendy Redmond has signed off on this version.

Original sponsor: Rules/Governor

1 IN THE SENATE BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 250 (State Affairs)
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION
5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the confidentiality of research
7 conducted by the University of Alaska."

8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

9 * Section 1. AS 14.40 is amended by adding a new section to read:

10 Sec. 14.40.453. CONFIDENTIALITY OF RESEARCH. A person or entity
11 engaged in research for the university is exempt from the public
12 records inspection requirements of AS 09.25.110 - 09.25.125 and the
13 public meetings requirements of AS 44.62.310 while the research is in
14 progress. However, the identity of the person or entity financing the
15 research, ^{and} person or entity performing the research, and the title of
16 the research project is public information. Records developed as a
17 result of research conducted by the university may be kept confiden-
18 tial if the university seeks the protection of the intellectual prop-
19 erty set out in the records under applicable federal law or if con-
20 fidentiality of the records or of the subject of the research is a
21 condition of the research grant or contract imposed by the entity or
22 person financing the research.

Technical
change
rec'd
by OMB

Wendy Redmond
requested

?502.TXT
4/10/89

SB 250 CONFIDENTIALITY OF RESEARCH CONDUCTED BY UNIVERSITY

TO TESTIFY

WENDY REDMAN, UNIVERSITY

F.Y.I.

WENDY SAYS THIS IS A BIG UNIVERSITY PRIORITY. REMEMBER THEIR RESEARCHERS RECEIVE PRIMARILY NON-STATE FUNDS WHICH WENDY CALLS "PORTABLE" -- IT'S THE INDIVIDUAL RESEARCHERS THAT ATTRACT THE FUNDS, NOT THE UNIVERSITY, AND IF THE RESEARCHERS DON'T LIKE THE CONDITIONS AT THE UNIVERSITY THEY'LL TAKE THEIR MONEY AND GO ELSEWHERE.

SB 250 IS NOT THE RESULT OF ANY SPECIFIC PROBLEMS. WHEN UNIVERSITY HAS BEEN ASKED TO RELEASE ONGOING RESEARCH (MOST RECENTLY INFO. ON FOOD IRRADIATION) THEY'VE REFUSED, AND NOBODY HAS PRESSED THEM. UNIVERSITY IS CONCERNED THAT IF SOMEBODY DOES PRESS THEM, THEY'D HAVE TO RELEASE THE RESEARCH.

WENDY SAYS ALASKA IS ONE OF THE FEW STATES THAT DOESN'T PROVIDE THIS PROTECTION. SHE'S TO BRING SAMPLES OF OTHER STATES' LAWS TO THE HEARINGS.

BECAUSE OF A CONCERN O.M.B. HAD OVER THE PUBLIC'S RIGHT TO KNOW WHAT RESEARCH THE UNIVERSITY IS INVOLVED IN, LINES 14-15 STATE THAT THE IDENTITY OF THE RESEARCHER AND THE FUNDER OF THE RESEARCH ARE PUBLIC INFORMATION. IT DOESN'T STATE THAT THE SUBJECT BEING RESEARCHED IS ALSO PUBLIC INFORMATION -- SHOULD IT?

ANY CONFLICT WITH FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT?

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

Date of 5-DAY NOTICE 4-6-89
IN ACCORDANCE WITH UNIFORM RULE 23

FURTHER

**FISCAL NOTE(S) MUST BE ATTACHED
IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 24.08.035

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE 4-11-89

3/31/89
Mr. President:

STATE AFFAIRS

Committee considered SB 250

confidentiality of research conducted by the University of Alaska

and recommended:

replace with CS SB 250 (ST AFF) same title
[] attached amendment(s) and [] new title

[] _____ letter of intent adopted

[] do pass

[] do not pass

[] no recommendation

individual recommendations

[] further referral to _____

FISCAL NOTE(S) attached [] zero
[] appropriation no FN attached

[] fiscal impact
 Gov. FN introduced w/ bill

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

Jan [unclear]
Tim Kelly

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Al Adams - No Rec

[Signature]

Chair: signature and recommendation

[] Committee backup attached

Alaska State Legislature



Sen. Pat Pourchot, Chairman

Sen. Jan Falks, Vice Chairman
Sen. Al Adams
Sen. Tim Kelly
Sen. Rick Uehling

P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

907-465-3712

Senate State Affairs Committee

MEMORANDUM

TO: State Affairs Committee Members
FROM: Senator Pat Pourchot, Chairman
RE: April 10 Committee Meeting
DATE: April 8, 1989

On Monday, April 10 at 1:30 p.m. in the Beltz Room the Senate State Affairs Committee will receive a briefing from Donna Willard, Chairman of the Alaska State Officers' Compensation Commission, on the Commission's 1989 report.

The Commission, established in 1986, is charged with reviewing and recommending the salaries of legislative, judicial and executive officers in Alaska. The Commission consists of seven members including one representative of labor, one representative of a non-partisan voter organization, one business executive, and one person with experience in public administration.

Copies of the Commission's report were distributed to members directly by the Commission. A brief summary of their recommendations is attached.

SB 192, An Act relating to legislators' long term per diem

SB 192 would limit eligibility for long term per diem during the interim to days spent attending meetings of a legislative committee or subcommittee. Current statute allows long term per diem to be collected whenever the legislator is engaged in "legislative business".

Included in the packet is an amendment proposed by the bill sponsor which would allow both short term and long term per diem to be collected whenever the legislator is on legislative business away from his or her home town. This would be akin to a day of pay with travel expenses.

Also included in the packet are two proposals under consideration by the Legislative Council that would revise the current policy

Committee Memo
April 10, 1989
Page 2

on long term per diem. Both would limit eligibility for interim per diem to days spent attending meetings for a legislative or public purpose, or days in which at least four hours were spent on legislative or constituent business.

SB 250, An Act relating to the confidentiality of research conducted by the University of Alaska

SB 250 would exempt research in progress at the University from the state's open records law. This would allow information owned by a researcher to be kept confidential while a research project is underway. In addition, the University would be authorized to keep confidential under certain circumstances records developed as a result of research.

Sandra

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY
REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

Staff

1 IN THE SENATE

2 SENATE BILL NO. 250

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the confidentiality of research
7 conducted by the University of Alaska."

8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

9 * Section 1. AS 14.40 is amended by adding a new section to read:

10 Sec. 14.40.453. CONFIDENTIALITY OF RESEARCH. A person or entity
11 engaged in research for the university is exempt from the requirements
12 of AS 09.25.110 -- 09.25.125 (inspection of public records) and
13 AS 44.62.310 (Open Meetings Act) while the research is in progress.

14 However, the identity of the person or entity financing the research
15 *added by OMB* [and person or entity performing the research] *title* is public information. *the topic of the research project*

16 Records developed as a result of research conducted by the university
17 may be kept confidential if the university seeks the protection of the
18 intellectual property set out in the records under applicable federal
19 law or if confidentiality of the records or of the subject of the
20 research is a condition of the research grant or contract imposed by
21 the entity or person financing the research.

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

March 31, 1989

The Honorable Tim Kelly
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Mr. President:

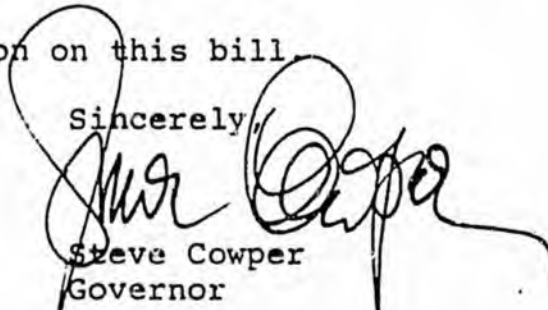
Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18, of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting a bill relating to the confidentiality of research conducted by the University of Alaska. This bill would prevent valuable processes or procedures used in research from being taken from their inventors or the state.

Persons who engage in research often develop procedures or techniques that have substantial commercial value. This information usually is set out in written form that qualifies as a public record. A researcher might use the procedure or technique as a tool in performing a research project. However, some qualified researchers might not actively seek research grants from the university because they fear that the information used during the research by the researcher will be disclosed to competitors through a public records request and disclosure.

Under this bill, research in progress is exempted from the open records law (AS 09.25.110 -- 09.25.125) and the open meetings law (AS 44.62.310). Under this provision, information owned by a researcher could be protected by being made confidential while a research project is underway. The university may also protect other valuable information developed through university-sponsored research pending the perfection of a federal copyright or patent. The purpose of this bill is to provide formality to existing practices of the university. It is felt that this formality will protect the university and its faculty while at the same time providing the environment to encourage research in the state university system.

I urge your favorable action on this bill.

Sincerely,


Steve Cowper
Governor

FISCAL NOTE

250

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
 Title: "An Act Relating to Records
 Developed or Used During Research for
 the University of Alaska."
 Sponsor: Rules Committee
 Requester: Governor

Agency Affected: University of Alaska
 BRU: UAF Organized Research,
 UAA organized Research, UAS
 Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL						
----------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Marsha Hubbard *Marsha Hubbard* Phone: 474-7593
 Division: Director, Statewide Budget Date: 2/21/89
 Approved by Commissioner: Vice President, Brian Rogers Date: 2/21/89
 Agency: University of Alaska

Distribution (by preparer):
 Legislative Finance
 Legislative Sponsor
 Requestor
 Office of Management and Budget
 Impacted Agency(ies)

Sec. 09.25.090. Objections to tender. The person to whom a tender is made shall at the time specify any objection the person may have to the money, instrument, or property, or the person waives it. If the objection is to the amount of money, the terms of the instrument, or the amount or kind of property, the person shall specify the amount, terms, or kind which the person requires, or is precluded from objecting later. This section shall not be construed to modify or change in any manner corresponding provisions of the Uniform Commercial Code (AS 45.01 — 45.09). (§ 3.20 ch 101 SLA 1962)

NOTES TO DECISIONS

It is not necessary to tender cash. constitute a proper tender. Ward v. Ward v. Miller, 13 Alaska 752 (1952). Miller, 13 Alaska 752 (1952).
And a check, unobjected to, would

Sec. 09.25.100. Disposition of tax information. Information in the possession of the Department of Revenue which discloses the particulars of the business or affairs of a taxpayer or other person is not a matter of public record, except for purposes of investigation and law enforcement. The information shall be kept confidential except when its production is required in an official investigation or court proceeding. These restrictions do not prohibit the publication of statistics presented in a manner that prevents the identification of particular reports and items, or prohibit the publication of tax lists showing the names of taxpayers who are delinquent and relevant information which may assist in the collection of delinquent taxes. (§ 3.21 ch 101 SLA 1962)

Collateral references. — Validity, construction, and effect of state laws requiring state officials to protect confidentiality of income tax returns and information, 1 ALR4th 959.

Sec. 09.25.110. Inspection and copies of public records. Unless specifically provided otherwise the books, records, papers, files, accounts, writings, and transactions of all agencies and departments are public records and are open to inspection by the public under reasonable rules during regular office hours. The public officer having the custody of public records shall give on request and payment of costs a certified copy of the public record. (§ 3.22 ch 101 SLA 1962)

Cross references. For proof of public records, see Evid. R. 1005; for management and preservation of public records, see AS 40.21.

For dis-
section,
Peninsula
No. 2479
1316 (198
Broad
09.25.120
records. C
Newspaper
(File No:
(1982).

The "
language
read as
departme
the statu
itself doe
level of g
Kenai Pe
Ct. Op. N
642 P.2d

The wo
tion and A
both to s
Kenai v.
Inc., Sup.
5433), 642

Applic
provisions
municipal
Peninsula
No. 2479
1316 (198

In light
tive histor

Collate
draft boar
tion of one
Admissi

Sec. ()
Every pe
state, in
(1) recor
treated i
juvenile:
required
state la
included
demand
writing

for that offense. This section establishes the following minimum amounts for the described categories of traffic offenses:

- (1) Vehicle registration violations, \$20.
- (2) Equipment defects, \$20.
- (3) Violation of a specific speed limit imposed under law or of a posted speed limit, based on number of miles per hour in excess of speed limit as follows:
 - (a) 0 to 10 miles per hour in excess of speed limit, \$20.
 - (b) 11 to 20 miles per hour in excess of speed limit, \$50.
 - (c) Over 20 miles per hour in excess of speed limit, \$100.
- (4) Speed racing, \$300.
- (5) Passing violations, \$25.
- (6) Pedestrian violations, \$5.
- (7) Bicycle violations, \$15.
- (8) Dealer or wrecker license violations, \$300.
- (9) License plate violations, \$150.
- (10) Truck license violations and prorate violations, \$50.
- (11) Failure to obtain Public Utility Commission permit, \$50.
- (12) Violations of laws on open liquor containers in vehicles, \$50.
- (13) Violations of laws relating to yielding or stopping for school busses or worker transport busses, \$100.
- (14) Careless driving, \$100.
- (15) Violation of winter parking permit requirements, \$10.
- (16) Failure to have driver license in possession, \$5.
- (17) Operating without driver license, \$100.
- (18) Misuse, failure to surrender or false application for driver license, \$150.
- (19) False name or identification to police officer, \$150.
- (20) Reckless driving, \$300.
- (21)(a) Infraction driving with suspended or revoked driver license, \$300.
- (b) Misdemeanor driving with suspended or revoked driver license, \$500.
- (c) Felony driving with suspended or revoked driver license, \$1,000.
- (22) Failure to perform duties of driver or witness, \$300.
- (23) Driving under the influence of intoxicants, \$300.
- (24) Attempting to elude police officer, \$300.
- (25) Overload violations other than ORS 818.040 and 818.340 based on weight in excess of allowable weight as follows:
 - (a) Up to 1,000 pounds over allowable weight, \$2.
 - (b) More than 1,000 pounds but not more than 2,000 pounds over allowable weight, \$15.
 - (c) More than 2,000 pounds but not more than 3,000 pounds over allowable weight, one cent per pound for each pound of excess weight.

(d) More than 3,000 pounds but not more than 5,000 pounds over allowable weight, two cents per pound for each pound of excess weight.

(e) More than 5,000 pounds over allowable weight, seven cents per pound for each pound of excess weight.

(26) Overload violation under ORS 818.230, \$100 plus 10 cents per pound for each pound of excess weight.

(27) Overload violations under ORS 818.040, based on weight in excess of allowable weight as follows:

(a) Up to 1,000 pounds over allowable weight, \$50.

(b) More than 1,000 pounds but not more than 2,000 pounds over allowable weight, six cents per pound for each pound of excess weight.

(c) More than 2,000 pounds but not more than 5,000 pounds over allowable weight, eight cents per pound for each pound of excess weight.

(d) More than 5,000 pounds over allowable weight, 10 cents per pound for each pound of excess weight.

(28) Failure or refusal to stop for and submit to measurement or weighing, \$350.

(29) Parking in a disabled parking space in violation of ORS 811.616, \$25.

(30) Violations not otherwise provided for in this section, as follows:

(a) \$25 if the violation is not a contributing factor to an accident.

(b) \$50 if the violation is a contributing factor to an accident.

SECTION 23. ORS 809.200 is repealed.

Approved by the Governor July 16, 1987

Filed in the office of Secretary of State July 20, 1987

CHAPTER 731

AN ACT

HB 3224

Relating to classified research; amending ORS 192.000 and 351.870.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. ORS 351.870 is amended to read:

351.870. (1) The Legislative Assembly finds and declares that basic research is fundamental to the continuation and expansion of applied research and is thus a necessary ingredient in economic growth. The Legislative Assembly further finds that basic research is itself an important activity which should be promoted.

(2) It is the policy of this state that basic research is an appropriate and necessary activity of our public universities. Further, the State of Oregon has an obligation with other states and the Federal Government to encourage and finance basic research if the state and nation are to be active participants in a future which will require ever increasing levels of knowledge and understanding.

(3) The Legislative Assembly acknowledges that a characteristic of basic research is that its defined result

can be guaranteed and asserts that only through scholarly investigation can knowledge be advanced to be later developed and applied.

(4) The Legislative Assembly believes that moneys for basic research should be regularly appropriated and that such moneys should be used for support of qualified investigators and funding of research projects.

(5) The Legislative Assembly intends that in implementing the policy on basic research or any other research policy, the State Board of Higher Education, in keeping with the principle of academic freedom, shall insure open and free inquiry and publication in all institutions under its jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. ORS 192.500 is amended to read:

192.500. (1) The following public records are exempt from disclosure under ORS 192.410 to 192.500 unless the public interest requires disclosure in the particular instance:

(a) Records of a public body pertaining to litigation to which the public body is a party if the complaint has been filed, or if the complaint has not been filed, if the public body shows that such litigation is reasonably likely to occur. This exemption does not apply to litigation which has been concluded, and nothing in this paragraph shall limit any right or opportunity granted by discovery or deposition statutes to a party to litigation or potential litigation;

(b) Trade secrets. "Trade secrets," as used in this section, may include, but are not limited to, any formula, plan, pattern, process, tool, mechanism, compound, procedure, production data, or compilation of information which is not patented, which is known only to certain individuals within a commercial concern who are using it to fabricate, produce, or compound an article of trade or a service or to locate minerals or other substances, having commercial value, and which gives its user an opportunity to obtain a business advantage over competitors who do not know or use it;

(c) Investigatory information compiled for criminal law purposes, except that the record of an arrest or the report of a crime shall not be confidential unless and only so long as there is a clear need in a particular case to delay disclosure in the course of a specific investigation. Nothing in this paragraph shall limit any right constitutionally guaranteed, or granted by statute, to disclosure or discovery in criminal cases. For purposes of this paragraph, the record of an arrest or the report of a crime includes, but is not limited to:

(A) The arrested person's name, age, residence, employment, marital status and similar biographical information;

(B) The offense with which the arrested person is charged;

(C) The conditions of release pursuant to ORS 135.230 to 135.290;

(D) The identity of and biographical information concerning both complaining party and victim;

(E) The identity of the investigating and arresting agency and the length of the investigation;

(F) The circumstances of arrest, including time, place, resistance, pursuit and weapons used; and

(G) Such information as may be necessary to enlist public assistance in apprehending fugitives from justice;

(d) Test questions, scoring keys, and other examination data used to administer a licensing examination, examination for employment, or academic examination before the examination is given and if the examination is to be used again;

(e) Information consisting of production records, sale or purchase records or catch records, or similar business records of a private concern or enterprise, required by law to be submitted to or inspected by a governmental body to allow it to determine fees or assessments payable or to establish production quotas, and the amounts of such fees or assessments payable or paid, to the extent that such information is in a form which would permit identification of the individual concern or enterprise. This exemption does not include records submitted by long term care facilities as defined in ORS 442.015 to the state for purposes of reimbursement of expenses or determining fees for patient care. Nothing in this paragraph shall limit the use which can be made of such information for regulatory purposes or its admissibility in any enforcement proceeding;

(f) Information relating to the appraisal of real estate prior to its acquisition;

(g) The names and signatures of employees who sign authorization cards or petitions for the purpose of requesting representation or decertification elections;

(h) Investigatory information relating to any complaint filed under ORS 659.040 or 659.045, until such time as the complaint is resolved under ORS 659.050, or a final administrative determination is made under ORS 659.060;

(i) Investigatory information relating to any complaint or charge filed under ORS 243.676 and 663.180;

(j) The circulation records of a public library showing use of specific library materials by named persons;

(k) Records, reports and other information received or compiled by the director under ORS 697.732;

(l.) Information concerning the location of archaeological sites or objects as those terms are defined in ORS 358.006, except if the governing body of an Indian tribe requests the information and the need for the information is related to that Indian tribe's cultural or religious activities. This exemption does not include information relating to a site that is all or part of an existing, commonly known and publicized tourist facility or attraction; [and]

(m) A personnel discipline action, or materials or documents supporting that action; and []

(n) Writings prepared by or under the direction of faculty of public educational institutions, in connection with research, until publicly released, copyrighted or patented.

(2) The following public records are exempt from disclosure under ORS 192.410 to 192.500:

(a) Communications within a public body or between public bodies of an advisory nature to the extent that they cover other than purely factual materials and are preliminary to any final agency determination of policy or action. This exemption shall not apply unless the public body shows that in the particular instance the public interest in encouraging frank communication between officials and employees of public bodies clearly outweighs the public interest in disclosure;

(b) Information of a personal nature such as but not limited to that kept in a personal, medical or similar file, if the public disclosure thereof would constitute an unreasonable invasion of privacy, unless the public interest by clear and convincing evidence requires disclosure in the particular instance. The party seeking disclosure shall have the burden of showing that public disclosure would not constitute an unreasonable invasion of privacy;

(c) Information submitted to a public body in confidence and not otherwise required by law to be submitted, where such information should reasonably be considered confidential, the public body has obliged itself in good faith not to disclose the information, and when the public interest would suffer by the disclosure;

(d) Information or records of the Corrections Division, including the State Board of Parole, to the extent that disclosure thereof would interfere with the rehabilitation of a person in custody of the division or substantially prejudice or prevent the carrying out of the functions of the division, if the public interest in confidentiality clearly outweighs the public interest in disclosure;

(e) Records, reports and other information received or compiled by the Supervisor of the Savings and Loan, Credit Union and Consumer Finance Section in the administration of ORS chapters 723 and 725 and the Supervisor of the Banking Section in the administration of ORS chapter 726, not otherwise required by law to be made public, to the extent that the interests of lending institutions, their officers, employees and customers in preserving the confidentiality of such information outweighs the public interest in disclosure;

(f) Reports made to or filed with the court under ORS 137.077 or 137.530;

(g) Any public records or information the disclosure of which is prohibited by federal law or regulations;

(h) Public records or information the disclosure of which is prohibited or restricted or otherwise made confidential or privileged under ORS 1.440, 7.211, 7.215, 9.545, 40.225 to 40.295, 41.675, 56.100, 57.850, 135.155, 146.780, 147.115, 173.230, 179.495, 181.540, 251.145, 308.290, 308.410, 314.806, 314.840, 336.105, 341.200, 342.850,

344.600, 346.165, 346.167, 351.065, 351.070, 410.150, 410.690, 411.320, 418.135, 418.770, 419.567, 441.113, 441.671, 469.090, 478.090, 656.702, 657.655, 671.550, 673.415, 673.710, 677.425, 678.126, 679.280, 684.023, 684.100, 706.720, 706.730, 722.419, 731.264, 731.312, 734.650, 734.830, 744.017, 756.076, 760.140, 761.421, 767.644, 802.220, 807.710 or ORS chapter 432;

(i) Public records or information described in this section, furnished by the public body originally compiling, preparing or receiving them to any other public officer or public body in connection with performance of the duties of the recipient, if the considerations originally giving rise to the confidential or exempt nature of the public records or information remain applicable;

(j) Records of the Energy Facility Siting Council concerning the review or approval of security programs pursuant to ORS 468.530 (3);

(k) Employee and retiree address, telephone number and other nonfinancial membership records maintained by the Public Employees' Retirement System pursuant to ORS 237.001 to 237.320;

(L) Records submitted by private persons or businesses to the State Treasurer or the Oregon Investment Council relating to proposed acquisition, exchange or liquidation of public investments under ORS chapter 293 may be treated as exempt from disclosure when and only to the extent that disclosure of such records reasonably may be expected to substantially limit the ability of the Oregon Investment Council to effectively compete or negotiate for, solicit or conclude such transactions. Records which relate to concluded transactions are not subject to this exemption;

(m) The monthly reports prepared and submitted under ORS 293.761 and 293.766 concerning the Public Employees' Retirement Fund and the Industrial Accident Fund may be uniformly treated as exempt from disclosure for a period of up to 90 days after the end of the calendar quarter; and

(n) Reports of abandoned property filed by the holders of such property pursuant to ORS 98.352, until such time as the Director of the Division of State Lands has provided public notice of the abandoned property as required by ORS 98.356 and the property has been delivered to the director pursuant to ORS 98.362.

(3) If any public record contains material which is not exempt under subsection (1) or (2) of this section, as well as material which is exempt from disclosure, the public body shall separate the exempt and nonexempt material and make the nonexempt material available for examination.

Approved by the Governor July 16, 1987

Filed in the office of Secretary of State July 20, 1987



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

March 31, 1989

The Honorable Tim Kelly
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Mr. President:

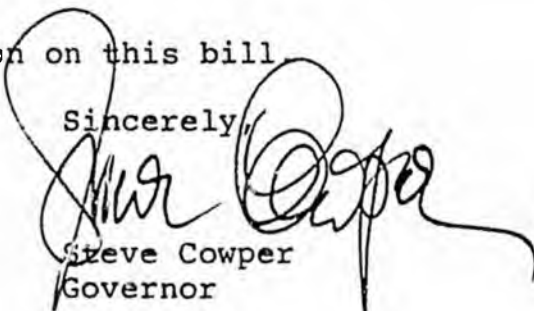
Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18, of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting a bill relating to the confidentiality of research conducted by the University of Alaska. This bill would prevent valuable processes or procedures used in research from being taken from their inventors or the state.

Persons who engage in research often develop procedures or techniques that have substantial commercial value. This information usually is set out in written form that qualifies as a public record. A researcher might use the procedure or technique as a tool in performing a research project. However, some qualified researchers might not actively seek research grants from the university because they fear that the information used during the research by the researcher will be disclosed to competitors through a public records request and disclosure.

Under this bill, research in progress is exempted from the open records law (AS 09.25.110 -- 09.25.125) and the open meetings law (AS 44.62.310). Under this provision, information owned by a researcher could be protected by being made confidential while a research project is underway. The university may also protect other valuable information developed through university-sponsored research pending the perfection of a federal copyright or patent. The purpose of this bill is to provide formality to existing practices of the university. It is felt that this formality will protect the university and its faculty while at the same time providing the environment to encourage research in the state university system.

I urge your favorable action on this bill.

Sincerely,


Steve Cowper
Governor

Sec. 09.25.090. Objections to tender. The person to whom a tender is made shall at the time specify any objection the person may have to the money, instrument, or property, or the person waives it. If the objection is to the amount of money, the terms of the instrument, or the amount or kind of property, the person shall specify the amount, terms, or kind which the person requires, or is precluded from objecting later. This section shall not be construed to modify or change in any manner corresponding provisions of the Uniform Commercial Code (AS 45.01 — 45.09). (§ 3.20 ch 101 SLA 1962)

NOTES TO DECISIONS

It is not necessary to tender cash. constitute a proper tender. Ward v. Miller, 13 Alaska 752 (1952).
And a check, unobjected to, would Miller, 13 Alaska 752 (1952).

Sec. 09.25.100. Disposition of tax information. Information in the possession of the Department of Revenue which discloses the particulars of the business or affairs of a taxpayer or other person is not a matter of public record, except for purposes of investigation and law enforcement. The information shall be kept confidential except when its production is required in an official investigation or court proceeding. These restrictions do not prohibit the publication of statistics presented in a manner that prevents the identification of particular reports and items, or prohibit the publication of tax lists showing the names of taxpayers who are delinquent and relevant information which may assist in the collection of delinquent taxes. (§ 3.21 ch 101 SLA 1962)

Collateral references. — Validity, construction, and effect of state laws requiring state officials to protect confidentiality of income tax returns and information, 1 ALR4th 959.

Sec. 09.25.110. Inspection and copies of public records. Unless specifically provided otherwise the books, records, papers, files, accounts, writings, and transactions of all agencies and departments are public records and are open to inspection by the public under reasonable rules during regular office hours. The public officer having the custody of public records shall give on request and payment of costs a certified copy of the public record. (§ 3.22 ch 101 SLA 1962)

Cross references. For proof of public records, see Evid. R. 1005; for management and preservation of public records, see AS 40.21.

For dis section, Peninsula No. 2479 1316 (1982) Broad p 09.25.120 a records. Ci Newspaper (File Nos. (1962).

The "a language read as re department the statute itself" does level of gov Kenai Pen Ct. Op. No 642 P.2d 13

The wor tion and AS both to sta Kenai v. H Inc., Sup. Ct 5433), 642)

Applicat provisions o municipalit Peninsula No. 2479 (F 1316 (1982)

In light of tive history.

Collatera draft board tion of one r Admissibi

Sec. 09 Every per state, incl (1) record treated in juveniles; required t state law included i demand a writing o

UAF Research Support News

Vol. 5 No. 1 March 1989

PICO Contract Becomes Reality

by Pete Kelly

In August of 1988 the University of Alaska Fairbanks moved further into the "age of the arctic" when UAF was awarded the \$5.5 million Polar Ice Coring Office (PICO) contract. A competitive bid by the Office of the Vice Chancellor for Research and an overall desire by the National Science Foundation (NSF) to move the operation to an institution committed to arctic research tipped the scales in favor of UAF and made PICO the latest campus addition.

In the next month PICO will have an increasing presence on campus as it begins the gradual process of moving from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, its home of 15 years. Jay Sonderup, Assistant Director, and Kent Swanson, Senior Logistics Manager, have moved to Fairbanks and are coordinating the task of relocation.

PICO functions as a logistics and ice drilling support unit for various scientific expeditions in Greenland and Antarctica. It provides state-of-the-art drilling equipment and instrumentation for coring depths in excess of 3000 meters. In any given year, PICO supports approximately 15 field projects and 75 individuals on the ice sheets of Antarctica and Greenland. Though its mission goes "hand in glove" with arctic scientific

research, PICO itself conducts no actual research. Instead, through NSF, they provide expedition support, drilling technology, logistics and transportation for the scientists who do.

The prehistoric ice sheets contain ancient records of annual precipitation, atmospheric temperature and composition, solar activity and the occurrence of volcanic activity. Data from deep ice cores fills a critical gap in the global climate record by providing the most detailed records available dating back to the last interglacial period. Unfortunately, this valuable information is locked in a harsh environment that requires special expertise to unlock. It would be a logistics nightmare, maybe an impossibility, to conduct this kind of research without the services of PICO.

PICO will be a welcome addition to Fairbanks, bringing hard dollars and jobs to an ailing economy. The original contract of \$5.5 million is for three years with a two year option making it one of the largest research awards in UAF history. Beyond the first five years the contract will be renewable at five year intervals. With support from UAF, PICO can become a permanent fixture that, when added to our existing arctic endeavors, will help make our campus a vanguard for arctic research into the 21st century.

Acting Editor: Pete Kelly

UAF Research Support News is published monthly by the Office of the Vice Chancellor for Research, 3rd Floor Signers' Hall. The primary purpose of this newsletter is to promote growth in external funding of all types. It also provides a forum for issues and information of joint interest to all who are partners in UAF's mission. Your comments and questions are needed and appreciated.

The University of Alaska Fairbanks provides equal education and employment opportunity for all, regardless of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, disability, status as a Vietnam era or disabled veteran, marital status, changes in marital status, pregnancy, or parenthood, pursuant to applicable state and federal laws.

In This Issue

Funding Received
October-November 1988 2

Funding Requested
October-November 1988 6

Program Deadlines 22

FYI—Vice Chancellor for
Research and Dean of the
Graduate School 30



Funding Received October-November 1988

Total — \$16,235,000

AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY EXPERIMENT STATION

Drew	\$45,000	U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	Morrill-Nelson Funds FY89
McBeath	\$24,000	U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	Nat'l Plant Pest Survey
Mitchell	\$36,749	AK Dept. of Administration	Senior Employment Program

CENTER FOR CROSS CULTURAL STUDIES

Hagsrom	\$44,175	Fairbanks North	Star Borough Principalship
Katz	\$355,607	Nat'l Science Foundation	Kung Healing
Nice	\$34,000	Rural AK Health Professions	WAMI AIDS Education/Training
Nire	\$182,882	Rural AK Health Professions	Rural Area Health Education
Parrett	\$6,000	Fairbanks North Star Borough	Sister Schools Internship
Peters	\$5,000	Senate Finance Committee	Remote Camp Recovery
Stephens	\$39,988	AK Dept. of Education	Science Consortium Project
Wood	\$20,976	AK Dept. of Education	Fisheries Skills Upgrade Program

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

Black	\$8,707	AK Humanities Forum	The Spirits of Kodiak Island
DeCorso	\$28,400	AK Dept. of Education	1989 Summer Fine Arts Camp
Kari	\$1,598	AK Dept. of Fish & Game	Native Place Names of Alaska
Morrow	\$7,471	Spencer Foundation	Yupik Eskimo Ceremonialism
Pearson	\$3,000	AK Dept. of Education	AK Geographic Alliance
Thomas	\$258,512	Consortium InterNat'l Dev.	Yemem Agro-Development

GEOPHYSICAL INSTITUTE

Akasofu	\$36,416	NASA	A Study of Solar-Magnetospheric
Delana	\$10,000	U.S. Dept. of Defense	Operational Support to the USAF
Jaffe	\$107,400	Nat'l Science Foundation	Tropospheric Nitrogen Oxide
Jeffries	\$3,642	Canarctic Shipping Ltd.	Synthetic Aperture Radar
Rees	\$115,000	NASA	Atmosphere-Ionosphere-
Rees	\$25,000	Southwest Research Institute	Energetic Particle and X-Ray
Sackinger	\$9,995	Exxon Production Research Co.	Geophysical Factors

INSTITUTE OF ARCTIC BIOLOGY

Dieterich	\$2,498	U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	Vaccine Testing/Serology FY89
Reynolds	\$52,186	U.S. Dept. of the Interior	Habitat Suitability for Grayling

INSTITUTE OF NORTHERN ENGINEERING

Botha	\$35,142	University of Washington	University of AK Transportation
Braley	\$29,896	Dept. Trans/Public Facilities	Management of Research Data Files -
Carlson	\$30,000	Dept. Trans/Public Facilities	Design Structures for Fish Passage
Tilsworth	\$302,996	AK Railroad Corporation	Vegetation Management

KUSKOSWIM COLLEGE

Patten	\$6,000	Dept. Health/Social Services	DPA Fee Agent Training
Smith	\$5,300	Rasmuson Foundation	TV and FM Equipment

LIBRARY

Cridge	\$1,000	AFI/NEA	Film Preservation Program
Hales	\$3,658	AK Humanities Forum	Eskimo Tribal Doctor Project Phase II

NORTHWEST CAMPUS

Mendenhall	\$23,287	AK Dept. of Education	Bus. Curriculum for Disadvantaged
Smith	\$216,474	U.S. Dept. of Education	Bilingual Education Program

CAREER & CONTINUING EDUCATION

Book	\$11,804	AK Dept. of Education	Carl Perkins Vocational Education
Book	\$79,736	Small Business Development	Small Business Development Center

SCHOOL OF FISHERIES & OCEAN SCIENCES

Dearborn	\$5,110,500	U.S. Dept. of Commerce	1989 Sea Grant
Dieter	\$1,000,000	Nat'l Science Foundation	Ship Operations Support
Goering	\$749,600	U.S. Dept. of Commerce	The APPRISE Project
Highsmith	\$100,000	Office Management & Budget	Norton Sound Environment
Jewett	\$79,200	LGL AK Research Associates	Prey of fish in the Sag River
Kramer	\$3,000	Community & Regional Affairs	Comm. Fishing Fuel Conservation
Smoker	\$7,500	U.S. Dept. of Commerce	Operation of Auke Creek Fish Weir
Stockholm	\$9,800	North Slope Borough	Scientific Editing and Illustration

UTILITIES OPERATION

Memarzadeh	\$25,500	Community & Regional Affairs	Institutional Conservation Program
Memarzadeh	\$41,642	U.S. Dept. of Energy	Institutional Conservation Program

OTHERS

Helm	\$4,503	Agricultural & Forestry Experiment Station Indemitsu AK, Inc.	Wishbone Hill Project
Skelton Junction	\$10,476	Cooperative Extension Service AK Dept. of Natural Resource	Shared Secretary, Delta
Johnson	\$147,745	CHUKCHI COMMUNITY COLLEGE Health & Human Services	Child Welfare Training
Bachner	\$4,446	Conferences & Institutes AK Humanities Forum	Circumpolar Lecture Series
Morack	\$24,691	College of Natural Sciences AK Dept. of Education	Elementary Science Education
Sinz	\$2,743	Career Planning & Placement U.S. Dept. of Education	Cooperative Education
Sheaffer	\$814	Fine Arts U.S. Dept. of Education	Indian Fellowship, 1988-1989

Lashbrook	\$127,500	Athletics and Recreation UA's Alumni Association	Athletic Grant
VICE CHANCELLOR FOR RESEARCH			
Proenza	\$5,500,000	National Science Foundation	Polar Ice Coring
Mineral Industry Research Laboratory			
Speck	\$48,005	U.S. Dept. of the Interior	Mine Systems Design
University of Alaska Museum			
Chin	\$15,000	U.A. Foundation	Sidney Chapman/Museum
Petroleum Development Laboratory			
Sharma	\$100,000	U.S. Dept. of Energy	Development of Gas Hydrate
School of Management			
Delys	\$17,947	Dept. of Tran/Public Facilities	Implementation of UNISYS System

MODIFICATIONS

AGRICULTURAL & FORESTRY EXPERIMENT STATION

Helm	\$4,503	Indemitsu AK, Inc.	Wishbone Hill Project
Jubenville	\$28,140	U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	Formula Funds - USDA
Jubenville	\$6,000	U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	Formula Funds - USDA

Fine Arts

Greiner	\$45,364	U.S. Dept. of Education	Pell Grant
Greiner	\$2,515	U.S. Dept. of Education	Pell Grant
Greiner	\$26,067	U.S. Dept. of Education	Pell Grant

Geophysical Institute

Kan	\$31,000	NASA	Quasi-Parallel Collisionless Shocks
Smith	\$3,886	Nat'l Science Foundation	Exosphere Thermosphere Ionosphere
Stringer	\$34,000	U.S. Dept. of Commerce	Remote Sensing Data Acquisition,
Weller	\$400,000	NASA	Operation of the AK SAR Facility

University of Alaska Museum

Clemens	\$6,047	University of California	Late Cretaceous Vertebrate Fauna,
Dickey	\$3,000	Nat'l Endowment for the Arts	Master Artists and Apprentices
Dixon	\$6,012	Standard AK Production	Acquisitions - SOHIO
Dixon	\$6,448	UA Foundation	Museum Archeological Collections

School of Management

Phillips	\$5,000	University of AK Foundation	Harold Caven Professorship
Thomas	\$1,500	Council on Economic Education	Fbks Center for Economic Education

OTHER MODIFICATIONS

Roederer	\$458,000	ALASKA RURAL COLLEGE Nat'l Science Foundation	Arctic Research Commission
----------	-----------	---	----------------------------

Markle	\$13,216	CENTER FOR CROSS-CULTURAL STUDIES Community & Regional Affairs	Energy Outreach
Vandre	\$9,000	COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	Forest Pest Management
Koo	\$1,050	College of Liberal Arts UA Foundation	Korean Studies Program
White	\$4,062	Institute of Arctic Biology Earthwatch	Breeding of Muskoxe Caribou
Elsner	\$61,322	Institute of Marine Science Purdue University	Under-Ice Movements of Seals
Reeburgh	\$33,608	NASA	Studies on Marine Env.
Smith	\$45	Kuskokwim College Corp. for Public Broadcasting	FM Tune-In FY89
McCarthy	\$2,500	Library AK Humanities Forum	The Project Chariot Story
Testa	\$9,960	SCHOOL OF Fisheries and Ocean Sciences Nat'l Science Foundation	Population Among Seals
Book	\$2,298	Tanana Valley College AK Dept. of Administration	Senior Employment
Thomas	\$4,600	Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs UA Foundation	Andrew W. Mellon



Funding Requested October-November 1988

Total — \$7,715,801

Institute of Marine Science S. Henrichs

A proposal entitled *Adsorption of Amino Acids, Peptides, and a Monosaccharide by Marine Sediments: Importance in Organic Matter Decomposition Processes* has been submitted to the National Science Foundation.

The proposed research will investigate the adsorption of the amino acids alanine, glutamic acid, lysine, and leucine; several alanine peptides and the monosaccharide glucose. The goals are to determine which organic constituents of sediments adsorb amino acids, the effects of adsorption on decomposition rates, and the mechanism of adsorption. The results of these studies will help answer the questions: Is adsorption responsible, in part, for variations in decomposition rates of different organic substances? Does adsorption contribute to differences in decomposition rates of the same organic compound in sediments of differing composition?

Geophysical Institute J. Miller

A proposal entitled *Additional Software and Hardware Modification for the RGS Computer* has been submitted to the California Institute of Technology.

The RGS antenna and ancillary equipment have been

installed at the Alaska SAR Facility; they form the first of three major systems which are required to complete the ASF installation. As designed and installed, the RGS cannot interface with the Archive and Operations System (AOS) which is a requirement for the AOS to be fully functional.

This proposal would modify existing software in the RGS computer, develop new software, as well as design and implement the necessary interfaces between the RGS and AOS.

These tasks will be performed on a phased basis to support the AOS integration schedule at JPL in July 1989 and the overall integration at Fairbanks in May 1990. They will be completed to support final acceptance tests in July 1990 in Fairbanks.

Institute of Arctic Biology L. Duffy

A proposal entitled *Processing and Cell Biology of Alzheimer Amyloid Precursor Protein* has been submitted to the American Health Assistance Foundation.

This study is the central phase of a project whose long-term object is to understand the formation of brain amyloid deposits in the molecular pathology of Alzheimer's disease. We also wish to identify the function of the amyloid precursor protein. This precursor protein appears to be a 120 Kd protein that is located in the cell

membranes of mammals. The gene coding for this protein is located on chromosome 21 and is expressed in the brain as well as other tissue. This gene also appears to be highly conserved across mammalian species. In this initial phase, we will compare a variety of cell types, including the nerve cell line PC 12, glial, neuroblastoma and even fibroblasts to see if the protein is expressed in sufficient quantities for biochemical studies. Quantitation will be performed by ELISA, after isolating the protein using advanced protein chromatography techniques devised for membrane proteins. Purification of this receptor protein will be followed using antibodies which are raised to synthetic peptides based on various regions of the human protein, (known from the DNA derived protein sequence). We will supplement these anti-peptide antibodies by the production of monoclonal antibodies to the purified amyloid precursor protein. We hope to develop an overlapping series of antibodies which can recognize all regions of the protein.

The development of a cell culture system for the study of the Alzheimer amyloid precursor protein will allow us to study the cellular processing of the protein leading to amyloid formation. Specially, we will begin to understand the time course and the proteases involved. The cell culture system will also allow us to identify any ligands or other proteins which the amyloid precursor protein recognizes and

to study what cellular events that follow those interactions. Age related changes in this protein system may lead to a new biomarker for human aging.

Geophysical Institute J. Davies

A proposal entitled *Earthquake Monitoring at King Cove, Aleutians* has been submitted to the Alaska Governors Office.

Recent Seismic activity in the vicinity of King Cove in the Aleutians near the site of the inactive volcano, Mt. Dutton, is causing scientists at the Geophysical Institute, UAF, and USGS to believe an eruption of Mt. Dutton is a possibility. Precedent for such preliminary seismic activity exists from the experience at Mt. Augustine and other volcanos. In order to adequately monitor the seismic activity in real time there is an immediate need to form a communication link between the 7 seismometers at King Cove and the Geophysical Institute in Fairbanks. With this link in place it will be possible to monitor seismic activity 24 hours a day, follow the pattern of activity and assess the danger.

Geophysical Institute N. Brown

A proposal entitled *Emergency Repairs-Electrical Substation* has been submitted to the National Aeronautical & Space Administration.

This proposal is a request for funding for emergency repairs to the electrical substation at Poker Flat Research Range.

Geophysical Institute R. Smith

Midlatitude ground-based optical investigations of the dynamics and thermodynamics of

the mesosphere and lower thermosphere has been submitted to the University of Washington.

The Geophysical Institute agrees to participate in the program "Midlatitude ground-based optical investigations of the dynamics and thermodynamics of the mesosphere and lower thermosphere" under contract to the University of Washington to perform the work described below and for the reimbursement indicated in the budget.

Receive computer hardware and accessory boards from the University of Washington, build pulse counting circuitry and interface units for a system to operate the Fabry-Perot Interferometer and Ebert Spectrometer to be sited at Rattlesnake Mountain. Provide the necessary software for the control and data handling of the instrument. Install the system at Rattlesnake Mountain.

Maintain the operation of the system provided in the first year at Rattlesnake Mountain and share in the scientific work and analysis of the data.

Geophysical Institute E. Wescott

A proposal entitled *Rocket-Borne Barium Shaped-Charge Program for Study of Auroral Zone and Polar Cap Physics* has been submitted to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

A three-year program is proposed utilizing rocket-borne barium shaped charges to study the electrodynamics of polar cusp, pulsating and rayed auroras, and the critical ionization velocity (CIV) effect. The primary method of obtaining the electrodynamic information is by observation of the fluorescent plasma motions using ground based low-light level imagers.

Geophysical Institute R. Smith

A proposal entitled *Combined Optical and Radar Measurements in Hawaii to Investigate the Dynamics of the Mesosphere and Lower Thermosphere in the Mid-Pacific* has been submitted to the National Science Foundation.

This three year proposal is to fund a multi-instrument ground-based coordinated research program in the Hawaiian Islands which will make simultaneous measurements of the wind, temperature, sodium density fluctuations and airglow emission rate of the Mesosphere and Lower Thermosphere (MALT) with the best available horizontal and vertical spatial resolution and time resolution down to the Brunt-Vaisala frequency. The program is conceived as part of the major NSF initiative in the Division of Atmospheric Sciences known as Coupling, Energetics and Dynamics of Atmospheric Regions (CEDAR). Its goals are to improve and extend our study of the dynamics and thermodynamics of the MALT by deployment of existing mesospheric remote sensing techniques to this orographically distinct area exploiting the complementary capabilities of optical and radar methods.

Institute of Marine Science J. Lee

A proposal entitled *Microbiological Study of Surimi Production: Phase II* has been submitted to the Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation.

To examine surimi processing unit operations and to determine their influences on the microbiological quality of surimi.

To identify the nature and extent of microbiological concerns inherent in surimi production and to recommend measures

that will ensure the production of safe and wholesome surimi.

Museum J. Beget

A proposal entitled *Orbital Tuning: Applying a New Age-Dating Technique to Terrestrial Sediments* has been submitted to the National Science Foundation.

Long, continuous, paleoclimatic records comparable to those obtained from ice cores and marine cores can be produced by magnetic susceptibility profiling of thick Arctic loess deposits. We demonstrate through time series analysis that Milankovitch astronomic cycles can be identified in loess proxy climate data. Statistical tests are used to evaluate terrestrial-marine correlations between loess and paleosols and isotope stratigraphies from marine cores. These discoveries have important implications for paleoclimatology and Quaternary stratigraphy in Alaska and the Arctic, and indicate the orbital tuning age-dating technique, previously applied only to marine sediments, may in some cases be applied to terrestrial loess deposits.

We propose to test and extend the orbital tuning age-dating technique to terrestrial sediments by developing high-resolution magnetic susceptibility stratigraphies from multiple thick loess sections on interior Alaska. Our goal will be to develop long, continuous proxy climatic records covering the last 10 to the 5th and 10 to the 6th years and to estimate and cross-correlate ages of paleosols, tephros, and the loessial sediments by orbital tuning. Radio-carbon dating of intercalated organic material, conventional paleomagnetic stratigraphy, and tephrochronology will be used to correlate between sections, and to provide chronological control.

The geophysical characteristics of the magnetic carrier will be studied to better model and understand the nature of the paleoclimatic signal.

College of Liberal Arts M. Krauss

A proposal entitled *The Gwich'in Legacy of Johnny and Sarah Frank* has been submitted to the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The humor, songs, and narrative art of Johnny and Sarah Frank add individually and collectively to our understanding of the creative human spirit and the human condition. How the Franks survived as a family is really a microcosm of how the Gwich'in survived as a tribal group, often moving camp every day to locate game and maintain themselves in one of the world's coldest and harshest environments.

Our work with the tapes of Johnny and Sarah Frank will join and perpetuate a recent trend in writing Alaska Native Biographies and auto-biographies.

Institute of Northern Engineering E. Brown

A proposal entitled *Kinetics of Hazardous Waste Biodegradation in Mixed Substrate Systems* has been submitted to U.S. Geological Survey

It is now recognized that contamination of groundwater and surface water by hazardous compounds disposed by industry and used in agriculture is a very serious environmental and human toxicological problem. It is also recognized that, while many of these hazardous compounds are biodegradable, their ultimate fate depends on a variety of biological, chemical and physical processes occurring in the receiving aquatic environment.

Microbial cells that degrade carbon-containing compounds generally will metabolize mixtures of compounds in a preferential (sequential) manner based on well-known regulatory mechanisms. However, if cells are carbon starved, those regulatory mechanisms are altered such that carbon compounds can be degraded simultaneously rather than sequentially. The study will address the kinetics of simultaneous biodegradation of toluene and other carbon sources by *Pseudomonas putida* F1 growing in both continuous and fed-batch reactors. Furthermore, this study will also generate information concerning the specific toxicity of toxic substrates to populations able to degrade the toxins (i.e., maximum mg toxin/mg microbial biomass). The goal of this study will be to optimize the rate of mineralization of toluene and to maximize the absolute amount of toluene mineralized by pure cultures of *P. putida*.

Institute of Arctic Biology T. Bowyer

A study entitled *Achieving a Balance Between Conservation of Moose Winter Habitat and Habitat Loss in Alaska: a Study of Moose Diet During Winter* has been submitted to the Lindbergh Fund, Inc.

A detailed investigation of free-ranging (*Alces alces*), to be conducted from October 1988 through April 1989 on the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, will explore and critically test two hypotheses related to diet selection during winter for this large herbivore. Competing hypotheses to be tested are: 1) moose are opportunistic feeders in winter and maximize energy intake; and 2) moose are diet specialists during winter to promote maximally-

efficient foraging. To test these hypotheses, randomly placed quadrats for monitoring browse utilization will be established in different age classes of burns that are similar in forage composition. Data will be gathered on diet selection, forage availability, forage quality, and micro-histological analysis of fecal pellets. Answers to questions on diet selectivity are vital for the development of a theoretical understanding of moose diet selection during winter and providing public agencies with technical information necessary to properly manage moose habitat.

**Institute of Arctic
Biology
D. Klein**

A proposal entitled *Habitat Selection and Occupancy by Muskoxen Dispersing from Expanding Populations* has been submitted to the U.S. Department of the Interior.

To determine the patterns of dispersal of muskoxen from expanding populations in relation to unoccupied habitat assumed to be available. Emphasis in field investigations will be on the northeastern Alaska population.

To determine the vegetative characteristics of new habitats occupied by dispersing muskoxen and the seasonal patterns of habitat use. The role of winter snow cover in controlling habitat use will be assessed as well as forage selection in relation to availability of forage types.

**Institute of Northern
Engineering
D. Kane**

A proposal entitled *Modeling Spatial Velocity and Pressure Distribution within a Flowing Culvert for Fish Passage*

Design has been submitted to the U.S. Geological Survey.

To develop a mathematical model that will predict the hydraulic behavior of flow through culverts with specific emphasis on the pressure and velocity distribution at the inlet, outlet and barrel of the culvert. Velocity and pressure are two hydraulic parameters that the fish can sense and must overcome in their upstream migration. The application of this model would be for the design of new culverts and the evaluation of existing culverts in regard to fish passage.

**Institute of Northern
Engineering
H. Luong**

A proposal entitled *Hydrological Study of an Arctic Watershed Using an Oxygen Tracing Technique* has been submitted to the U.S. Geological Survey.

This project will investigate the spring runoff hydrology of an arctic watershed. The main objective is to use the oxygen-18 isotope tracing technique to estimate the water balance of an arctic ecosystem.

**Institute of Marine
Science
Z. Kowalik**

A proposal entitled *Modeling Tsunami Waves in the Pacific* has been submitted to the National Science Foundation.

In a previous project sponsored by NSF a set of numerical models have been developed to study generation, propagation and tsunami runup in the Gulf of Alaska. We propose to continue this line of research into three important directions: (1) introduction of the source function with the realistic bottom deformation; (2) study of the Pacific-wide tsunami propagation; and (3) study of the

tsunami runup and extent of inundation along the Alaska shore.

Further extension of these results by introducing realistic time and space source function is imperative in assessing tsunami runup in the near-field and within 30 min from tsunami generation along the coastal areas of Alaska-Aleutian region. Subsequently we propose to extend computational domain from the Gulf of Alaska to the whole Pacific Ocean. (With 5' resolution the computational domain will include about 2×10^6 to the 6th grid points.) This is quite a big task but it definitely should bring strong directionality of the tsunami signal, with the new domain we will be able to define the directional properties at each location and clearly see which tsunami sources can cause a large tsunami at a given location. Finally, we plan to construct the robust numerical schemes and to use this tool to estimate runup at the populated coastal areas of Alaska.

**Geophysical Institute
R. Smith**

A proposal entitled *Thermospheric and Mesospheric Dynamics by Optical Methods at Svalbard* has been submitted to the National Science Foundation.

This proposal is for a two-year continuation of ATM86-02956 which funded Fabry-Perot Interferometer observations at Svalbard, Norway (78.2 N, 15.6E) from 1986 to 1988 along with data analysis and instrument development in Fairbanks, Alaska. The program will continue to involve the twin goals of mesospheric and thermospheric dynamics using the OH and OI 6300A emissions. Data coverage on the latter is now one year off a complete solar cycle. With the upswing of the present cycle, the brightness of OII at 7320A will increase

allowing improved data on ion velocities in the F-region which will boost the work on ion neutral coupling. The increase in the intensity of the diffuse source of OI 8446A will help the studies of wind and temperature in the 100-200 kn region which commenced in the last grant period.

Geophysical Institute R. Smith

A proposal entitled *A Cedar Observatory at the Poker Flat Research Range* has been submitted to the National Science Foundation

It is proposed that the Optical Site at Poker Flat Research Range become a CEDAR Observatory Facility. The opportunities for scientific investigations under CEDAR are unique within the U.S. A core of optical astronomers from the Geophysical Institute propose investigations to be undertaken within the CEDAR objectives which make use of interferometric techniques on Doppler imaging of the atmosphere, the ionosphere and magnetosphere to study the dynamics of auroral zone phenomena. It is also planned to make provisions for CEDAR campaigns, visiting scientists and a continuing service of baseline geophysical observations and some special optical measurements. Funding is requested for the modernization and improvement of some instruments and for their continual maintenance and supervision. Since the Range has a primary mission to launch rockets, often with the support of the instruments at the optical site, a management scheme combining CEDAR and rocket launching activities will be developed in which the observing modes for baseline instruments will be standardized.

College of Liberal Arts J. McBeath

A proposal entitled *Proposal to Sponsor a Taft Seminar for Teachers at the University of Alaska Fairbanks* has been submitted to the Taft Institute.

We propose to conduct a third Taft Seminar for teachers in June 1989. Among our objectives we hope to: Refresh and further enhance teacher's knowledge of U.S. government institutions and processes, within the framework of constitutional principles and democratic values; Present teachers up-to-date information and critical perspectives on the operation of government and politics within a Western state and to focus particularly on the linkage of federal/state and state/local government processes through the party and group system. Because the Alaska party system is the weakest in the nation, a special objective will be to focus on that condition—its causes and consequences.

We also plan to test, revise, and refine classroom materials on government and the two-party system with a special application to interpretation of federal processes and institutions at the state and local level.

Institute of Northern Engineering C. Hok

A proposal entitled *Fairbanks Carbon Monoxide Monitoring and Model Evaluation Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation*.

EPA has designated Fairbanks as a non-attainment city for carbon monoxide. Although there has been a dramatic improvement in the number of annual violations of the 8-hour CO standard, Fairbanks still has a recognized problem.

The research project that has supported the model evaluation so far will end in December 1988. This proposal would build on the results of that project by taking advantage of (1) a data collection situation that can be relatively easily tailored to our needs and (2) a computer model (in which EPA is interested), that has already been installed and debugged. It has the additional benefit of maintaining and extending the expertise that has been developed. As a result, we would be ready to assist other cold region users who may be working with EPA personnel and who are interested in this updated version of the dispersion model.

Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs J. Aigner

A proposal entitled *Percentage of Overhead allowed by the Comprehensive Program Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education* has been submitted to the U.S. Department of Education.

Severe budget cuts led Alaska to radically restructure higher education merging university, community college, rural center, state-wide extension, and fisheries program faculty into three multi-campus universities. UA Fairbanks' 6 campuses and outreach centers serve 13,000 ethnically diverse students and adult learners. In the near term, UAF recognizes it must articulate its faculty and curriculum, thereby lending coherence and increased access to its far-flung system, and concurrently, contain costs. UAF proposes to do so through programs which support improved faculty and campus integration, curriculum comparability and coordination,

teaching effectiveness, faculty retention, and distance delivery. Implementation is through faculty development programs: orientation, curriculum review, mentoring, seminars on teaching, and enhanced inter-campus communication. The UAF model should be widely transferable since it lends coherence to a far-flung system while containing costs.

Institute of Arctic Biology M. Petruła

A proposal entitled *Variation in Growth Rates of Early Versus Late Hatching Northern Pintail Ducklings in Interior Alaska* has been submitted to the Delta Waterfowl and Wetlands Research Station.

The objectives of this study are to examine seasonal variation in diet and growth of northern pintail ducklings in interior Alaska. Females will be individually marked at the nest with nasal discs to allow relocation of study broods. Individual ducklings will be web-tagged so that individuals of known age can be monitored.

Mineral Industry Research Lab. D. Walsh

A proposal entitled *Mineral Processing and Analytical Services in Support of US Bureau of Mines Offshore Mineral Exploration Cape Wales, Alaska* has been submitted to the US Department of the Interior-Bureau of Mines.

Heavy minerals have been produced from alluvial placers in western Alaska and they are reported to occur to an unknown extent in off-shore deposits. These heavy minerals may

contain strategic metals including titanium, zirconium, cobalt, tin, gold, platinum group minerals, and rare earth metals.

A wide spread surveillance and reconnaissance drilling program should be undertaken to fully analyze these reserves. With this perspective and with the goal of evaluating the strategic mineral resources of the State of Alaska, the U.S. Bureau of Mines' Fairbanks Office will undertake a sample-drilling program near Cape Wales, Alaska in the summer of 1989. This program, targeting the delineation of tin resources known to exist in near the off-shore environment of Cape Wales, will require the support of a research laboratory for mineral processing and analytical services. The Mineral Industry Research Laboratory (MIRL) of the University of Alaska Fairbanks, proposes that their faculty, staff and fully equipped laboratory be utilized to provide support, analytical and mineral processing, to the USBM sampling program. While on-site sampling at Cape Wales, Alaska will be performed by USBM personnel, MIRL will provide services which will accelerate and assist the overall mineral evaluation effort.

Mineral Industry Research Laboratory R. Speck

A proposal entitled *Development of Critical Design Criteria for Spoil-Pile Stability in the Subarctic* has been submitted to the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

The contractual work to be performed in the second year of the project includes the completion of phase I tasks. Case history inventory, field

investigation, and laboratory testing are to be concluded in the first month of the second year contract. Subsequent work will be carried out with major emphasis on data analysis, design development and final report preparation for phases I and II.

Geophysical Institute V. Degan

A proposal entitled *Synthetic Spectra for Aeronomy* has been submitted to the National Science Foundation.

Synthetic spectra of atmospheric molecules are essential for the interpretation and modeling of the auroral and air-glow environment. With support from the NSF CEDAR program, we have recently implemented an interactive, menu driven software facility for generating such synthetic spectra. The facility, code named DIALUP, is accessible to the aeronomy community via SPAN (space physics analysis network). In order to support the ongoing programs at the Geophysical Institute, and to meet the needs of the general user, we propose to continue the system upgrade and development. This will include software enhancements, documentation, additional molecular band systems, microcomputer applications, and the rapidly changing networking environments.

Institute of Marine Science W. Reeburgh

A proposal entitled *Continued Geochemical and Microbiological Studies on Anaerobic Methane Oxidation* has been submitted to the National Science Foundation.

This project deals with completing analysis of samples

obtained during the 1988 Black Sea expedition and proposes new laboratory approaches to the study of anaerobic methane oxidation.

The new laboratory approaches to the study of anaerobic methane oxidation include large volume, long-term inhibition experiments conducted on slurries of sediment from the anaerobic methane maximum and operation of a multi-chamber chemostat system modified to enhance development of conditions similar to those in the methane-sulfate transition in sediments. These approaches will lead to a better understanding of the substrates and mechanisms important in anaerobic methane oxidation.

**Institute of Marine
Science
E. Dieter**

A proposal entitled *Ship Operations Support* has been submitted to National Science Foundation.

As in the past years, the R/V Alpha Helix will operate primarily in the Bering Sea during 1989. Of the scheduled 186 sea days, 80% are in the Bering Sea and 99% of the total days are in support of NSF projects. A continuing problem in scheduling Alpha Helix is the number of days requested in the Bering Sea during summer. The vast majority of scientists who request the Alpha Helix for work in the high latitude seas and do not require seasonal cruises prefer cruises in the summer. Winter sampling is severely restricted due to ice coverage of the northern Bering and the Chukchi Seas. Those projects that require seasonal cruises throughout the year, are difficult to schedule. An additional problem, which results from the intense summer

usage of the Alpha Helix, is that few days are requested in the winter. This leaves the vessel at the dock during these months. Alpha Helix will finish the 1988 schedule on 12 December and will be in the shipyard during January and February of 1989.

**Institute of Marine
Science
E. Dieter**

A proposal entitled *Shipboard Technician Support* has been submitted to the National Science Foundation.

With the increasing use of sophisticated electronic instrumentation such as Neil Brown CTD systems, rosettes, Q-fluorometer, Biosonics system, RDI-ADCP (Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler), on-board computers, SAIL system, and ATS satellite communications, the routine services of an electronic technician in Seward is necessary. The installation and routine maintenance is performed by an electronic technician in Seward on a contract basis. The electronic technician occasionally goes to sea to de-bug equipment, but not on a routine basis. To avoid downtime on such items as CTD's, Q-fluorometer, and computers we rely on redundant electronic systems. We consider redundant equipment more cost effective than employing a high-cost electronic technician full-time. In addition to the Seward electronic technician, we have an electronic engineer stationed in Fairbanks. Equipment is either shipped to him for repair and modification or he travels to Seward to perform major changes and overhauls. The electronic engineer also assists with the training of the marine technicians on routine maintenance of electronic equipment.

**Institute of Arctic
Biology
V. Bleich**

A proposal entitled *Population Ecology and Sexual Segregation in Desert-Dwelling Mountain Sheep* has been submitted to the The Boone and Crockett Club.

A detailed investigation of free-ranging mountain sheep (*Ovis canadensis nelsoni*), to be conducted from August 1989 through August 1991 at Old Dad Peak, San Bernardino County, California, will explore and critically test hypotheses related to sexual segregation in this large herbivore. Specifically, a multivariate approach will be used to examine the roles of habitat, nutrition, predation and intraspecific behavior to account for spatial separation of the sexes for this unique species. We anticipate that this research will result in a major contribution to behavioral ecology and to the development of future population models for ungulates. Mountain sheep are ideal candidates for this research because they occur in open habitats, exhibit striking sexual dimorphism, and demonstrate marked differences in spatial distribution on a seasonal basis. Additionally, the degree of inter-population movements by both sexes will be documented and the demographics of the population thoroughly described in an effort to provide baseline data for continuing long-term studies of this population. This research will integrate with efforts to conserve the species and to expand its geographic distribution. As such, the results of this investigation have the potential to provide data critical to the future well being of this largest of the native desert-dwelling ungulates (hoofed mammals) in North America.

**Institute of Arctic
Biology
J. Rachlow**

A proposal entitled *Use and Selection of Lambing Habitat by Dall Sheep* has been submitted to the Wildlife Management Institute.

The proposed research will investigate selection of lambing habitat by Dall sheep in Denali National Park and Preserve located in central Alaska. Measurements of habitat components will evaluate the importance of forage quality and abundance, climatic factors and habitat variables related to predation in relation to sites selected for lambing from April to July 1988-89. A multivariate statistical approach will be used to test the importance of these variables in the selection of the lambing areas. Mortality of lambs and ewes will be assessed from changes in the lamb:ewe ratio as well as from direct observations and location of sheep carcasses. Analysis of these data will allow identification of lambing habitat and will be used to evaluate quality and availability of suitable lambing areas. Knowledge about the relationship between selection of lambing habitat and lamb survivorship is a necessary first step toward understanding factors responsible for limiting population growth and size in this as well as harvested populations.

**Institute of Marine
Science
G. Plumley**

A proposal entitled *Cell and Molecular Biology of Nitrogen-Dependent Photosynthesis in Marine Diatoms* has been submitted to the National Science Foundation.

An estimated 35% of global primary production is by marine algae. Despite this contribution,

little is known about photosynthetic proteins, the genes or the regulation of gene expression in marine algae. Low levels of nitrogen in marine ecosystems has, no doubt, contributed to the selection of algal species which maximize nitrogen use efficiency. Since nitrogen utilization and photosynthetic processes are inextricably interwoven, these pathways have obviously evolved in parallel. Progress in understanding the physiological ecology of marine algae requires elucidation of the cellular and molecular mechanisms underlying basic physiological processes; our long term goals are the isolation of genetic elements which explain processes such as algal performance, survival and distribution. In this project, we will initiate the characterization of photosynthetic proteins and their genes in marine diatoms. The ultimate goals are to determine the extent to which proteins and/or mRNA are synthesized, processed, accumulated and degraded in marine algae as a function of nitrogen provision. Analysis of populations within mixed assemblages may be an outcome of this effort. We also will determine the extent to which the accumulation of specific photosynthetic protein(s) and/or mRNA(s) reflect population growth rates with the long term goal of using these molecules as indicators of growth rates in natural environments.

**Institute of Marine
Science
C. Bublitz**

A proposal entitled *Development of Field Manual for Sea Week Classroom Teachers* has been submitted to the State of Alaska Office of Adult and Vocational Education.

Develop a classroom/field guide to Alaska's fisheries and intertidal marine environment to

supplement the Sea Week curriculum series. Material will be developed and written for K-6 teachers who have a limited marine science and fisheries background. This manual will interrelate environmental parameters, important commercial fish species, and common intertidal animals as well as provide field identification keys and classroom resource material related to the Sea Week program.

To effectively address the variety of topics presented in the Sea Week curriculum, a comprehensive understanding of the interrelationship between the marine environment and the animals inhabiting that environment is required. The proposed manual is designed to meet this need by providing an understanding of why animals live where they live, eat what they eat, protect themselves in the manner they do, and behave in the way they behave.

The manual will consist of three parts: a series of written summaries on topics relevant to the Sea Week curriculum, an identification key to common rocky intertidal animals, and a slide series for each major animal group. Written summaries will include environmental factors which influence marine organisms, Alaska fisheries, and intertidal animals.

**Institute of Northern
Engineering
T. Tilsworth**

A proposal entitled *Alaska Railroad Corporation Vegetation Management* has been submitted to the Alaska Railroad Corporation State of Alaska.

This research project has the objective of performing studies to assess the feasibility for the use of chemicals (herbicides) by the Alaska Railroad Corporation (ARRC) to inhibit or stop vegetative growth within its right-of-way (ROW).

ARRC applied to the State of Alaska on January 7, 1988, for a permit to use two specific herbicides on their ROW during the summer of 1988. Following a number of public hearings, Governor Cowper intervened in the permit process on May 25 by denying the requested permit because of adverse public concerns. The governor directed that ARRC conduct research regarding the migration and persistence of the proposed herbicides prior to their use on a large portion of railway row. Thus, ARRC contacted the University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF) for assistance, and the two groups developed a research project that could answer the questions regarding migration and persistence. A field inspection was conducted on August 10-11, 1988 to identify potential sites and included representatives from ARRC, INE of UAF, DOT&PF, ADEC, Denali National Park, Denali State Park and USEPA. Through a number of meetings following the field inspection, this proposal was developed to accomplish the goals and objectives of ARRC's use of herbicides for vegetation control. The project will include laboratory testing and a one-year field evaluation. ARRC plans to apply for a permit to use herbicides at the operational scale during the summer of 1991, provided that research results indicate the feasibility of its use with undue environmental impact.

**Center for
Cross-Cultural Studies
R. Barnhardt**

A proposal entitled Workshop on Education Technology and Rural Development in India has been submitted to the U.S. Department of Education.

The College of Rural Alaska, University of Alaska Fairbanks is requesting \$57,073 under the

Fulbright-Hays Group Projects Abroad program to assist seventeen faculty members and academic administrators from the College to participate in a seven week workshop on "Education, Technology and Rural Development in India", including six weeks of in-country experience. The emphasis of the workshop will be on planning, developing and executing action-oriented rural education and development programs dedicated to strengthening, diversifying and institutionalizing cross-cultural perspectives and international understanding.

**Center for
Cross-Cultural Studies
R. Gabrielli**

A proposal entitled Alaskan Native Bilingual Educational Personnel Training Program has been submitted to the U.S. Department of Education.

There is a great need for bilingual education in interior and arctic Alaska because most students are Alaskan natives whose native tongue is not English. Meanwhile, most certified teachers in Arctic and Interior Alaska are recently immigrated non-Natives who do not speak the local language and are not familiar with Native cultural styles of learning. There is, therefore, a critical need for more locally trained, bilingual Native teachers. This training for bilingual educators will promote excellence in education both for the preservice and certified teachers who are trained and for the LEP students whose classes they will teach.

**Center for
Cross-Cultural Studies
N. Murphy**

A proposal entitled Program Improvement- Fisheries Mini

Grant has been submitted to the Alaska Department of Education.

The Fairbanks North Star Borough School District (FNSBSD), Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), and the University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF) are involved in a cooperative effort to address fisheries and fisheries enhancement in their K-12 curriculum. The initial district-wide plan is outlined in Appendix A. This proposal requests support to offset the collaborative expense of the ambitious and timely plan for fisheries/fisheries enhancement education by the FNSBSD.

The objectives of this proposal are: •To ensure adequate technical consultation form ADF&G, and encourage further interaction between researchers and teachers. •To adequately support and reward the planning/preparation efforts of the teachers involved (with both financial compensation and leadership experience). •To ensure adequate coordination between associated projects in the area and the three collaborating institutions. •To coordinate the FNSBSD's curriculum advisory team's objective of writing a scope and sequence for fisheries education K-12. •To develop interdisciplinary studies activities utilizing the program K-5 and science curriculum appropriate to the projects at the secondary level (using Washington State's excellent "STEP", Stream Trout Enhancement Program, as a guide).

**Center for
Cross-Cultural Studies
S. Stephens**

A proposal entitled *Alaska Sea/River Week Staff Development Project* has been submitted to the Alaska Department of Education.

The goals of this project are to improve elementary school

fisheries education in Sea Week schools by providing an advanced training workshop for practicing K-6 Sea Week teachers and by assuring continued availability and dissemination on the Sea Week curriculum guides. The course will aim to improve science content knowledge, interdisciplinary teaching skills and awareness of vocational and economic issues related to fisheries. Dissemination of the Sea Week guides will enhance and support this knowledge.

Center for Cross-Cultural studies S. Stephens

A proposal entitled *Alaska Sea/River Week Vocational Project* has been submitted to the Alaska Department of Education.

To produce the pilot version of seven grade-level handbooks (5-10 pages in length) which introduce instructional economic and career information into the existing Sea/River Week Curriculum.

The Sea Week Director will identify a career education specialist and seven teachers with experience in fisheries education (K-6) to participate in a number of educational activities.

1. Share knowledge of existing career and economic education materials

2. Participate in two organizational audio-conference in which they:

-discuss the applicability of existing materials

-structure their responsibilities prior to and during the writing workshop

3. Meet for a three-day curriculum writing workshop where they produce seven handbooks for pilot testing (including an evaluation form for each handbook).

A graphics artist copies of these pilot handbooks will be distributed to the original writing

group and to the participants in the Sea River Week Training Workshop at the Applied Research Academy (June 5-9, 1989) for piloting and evaluation in the 1989-1990 school year. Additional training and distribution will take place at the National Association of Marine Educators meeting (July 18-21, 1989).

Institute of Arctic Biology J. Sedinger

A proposal entitled *Mortality of Dusky Canada Goose Goslings on the Copper River Delta* has been submitted to the U.S. Forest Service and Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

The objectives listed below are the same as those in the request for proposal distributed by the U.S. Forest Service in September, 1988.

Predation:

1. Determine rates and timing of gosling loss between hatch and fledgling. Relate this to the date of hatching and age of goslings.

2. Identify and quantify gosling losses by agent.

3. Describe movement patterns and brood home ranges in relation to gosling losses.

4. Describe predator avoidance and defensive behavior of family groups.

Library W. Schneider

A proposal entitled *Peoples of the Circumpolar North* has been submitted to the Canadian Embassy.

For the development of an Anthropology course which will give students exposure to the people of the Circumpolar North. The course will introduce students to Northern peoples in North America, Europe, and Asia. This grant will be used specifically to strengthen

department background in Canadian Algonkian, Athabaskan, and Inuit groups, and to prepare Canadian materials for presentation in the *Institute of Circumpolar Cultural Traditions* which we hope to offer at least once every other year. The final product of this grant will be a course outline which reflects the research and teaching materials developed during the grant period in the course because the University already offers a course in Native Cultures of Alaska on a regular basis, a major emphasis in the Circumpolar course will be Northern Canadian.

Conferences and Institutes N. Bachner

A proposal entitled *Ninth Annual Midnight Sun Writers' Conference* has been submitted to the Alaska Humanities Forum.

Its goals are specifically focused toward the State Theme: "Literacy, Exploration, and the Humanities in Alaska." Its purpose is to promote and encourage writing and writers who grapple with the fundamental questions human beings ask about themselves and the earth on which they live. It does that by providing a week in which Alaskan writers, educators, and seven nationally known poets, non-fiction and fiction writers, and writers of children's literature, can share humanistic values and each other's work.

Library D. Hales B. Parham

A proposal entitled *Guide to Historical Photograph Collections on Microfiche of the University of Alaska Fairbanks* has been submitted to the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The object of this project is to

compile and publish 200 copies of a one-volume guide, *Guide to Selected Historical Photograph Collections on Microfiche*, a scholarly finding aid and index which will describe the scope and content of 61 of the largest and most significant photograph collections (approximately 46,000 images), relating principally to Alaska from 1884 to the 1950's. As part of the project, 20 sets of an already completed five-volume set of silver halide photo:microfiche reproductions of these collections will be distributed to 20 selected U.S. and foreign repositories containing significant polar and western U.S. archival collections of national and international significance.

**Institute of Marine
Science - Marine
Advisory Program
D. Garza**

A proposal entitled *Shore Survival for Alaska's Youth* has been submitted to the Alaska Department of Education.

"Shore Survival for Alaska's Youth" curricula has been in the development stage for the last three years and is now in draft form. The pilot program has been delivered to over 15 schools in Southeast, both rural and urban, and has met with overwhelming approval. This project will supplement the already completed work in providing an outlet for printing and dissemination.

The program design includes:

1. Distribute the draft curricula to education writers and survival instructors for input and critique.
2. Develop appropriate illustrations from already existing field-based photos for use in the curricula.

The program, which includes six sections has been field

tested in over 13 elementary school classes and several non-school educational organization activities. This program has received favorable response by educators and students. There is a great demand for the program as each year there are more requests from schools than can be handled. Teachers familiar with the program are eager to acquire the curricula and to receive training on the subjects.

**Center for
Cross-Cultural Studies
P.O. Bruneau-Gabor**

A proposal entitled *Student Support Services* has been submitted to the U.S. Dept. of Education.

The University of Alaska Fairbanks, the only full-service, residential campus in the statewide university, has the challenge of providing post-secondary education to all Alaskans, Native and non-native, rural and urban. About seven percent of the student body, 297, identify themselves as Alaska Natives at registration. Nearly all Native students meet the eligibility requirements of financial need and family education background of the Student Support Services Project. The project has in the past, focused its efforts on Alaska Native students and will continue that same focus, since that population has the greatest need for academic support services the project provides.

**Center for Cross-
Cultural Studies
C. Roussain**

A proposal entitled *Alaska Rural Health Career Preparatory Program* has been submitted to the U.S. Dept. Health and Human Services.

This project will increase the number of Alaskan Natives successfully completing health

profession training thus stabilizing health care in rural Alaska. Health care in Rural Alaska is provided by out-of-state health professionals whose rapid turnover has resulted in inconsistent health care. This program will provide locally trained Alaskans who are culturally knowledgeable, are fluent in the Native languages, can serve as positive role models, and are likely to remain in the region. A four component health careers preparatory program will (a) provide an education curriculum to prepare Native students for success in health career programs; (b) establish collaborative relationships with target health care programs selected on the basis of a culturally sensitive learning environment and tutorial support for minority students; (c) initiate the development of a health career resource center offering career guidance, recruiting services, and financial aid information to Alaskans; and (d) establish partnerships with Alaskan Native health boards and corporations for involvement in student recruitment and financial support.

A total of 15 Native Alaskan high school graduates with experience in the health field will be recruited each year for preparation for admission to health careers. Selection criteria include a minimum score of 12 on ACT tests, past experience in the health field, a desire to practice in rural Alaska, and recommendations from referring health corporations.

**Center for
Cross-Cultural Studies
C. Brennen**

A proposal entitled *Child Welfare Traineeships for Rural Alaska* has been submitted to the U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services.

The goal of this traineeship project is to encourage social

work students, and particularly Alaskan Native students in the major, to seek employment in public child welfare work. During the first year of the project, we plan to limit the traineeships to students on the Fairbanks campus. In the second and third year it is our intent to include students who are newly enrolled in the social work major at the Chukchi campus in Kotzebue and the Northwest campus in Nome.

KUAC B. Smith

A proposal entitled *Professional Management Program-Travel* has been submitted to the Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission.

Funding of this project will enable two participants from KUAC to take part in a professional Management Program and a pre-conference session for Program Directors to be held in Anchorage November 29 through December 4.

Museum G. Selinger

A proposal entitled *General Operating Support* has been submitted to the Institute of Museum Services.

The University of Alaska Museum will utilize General Operating Support funds to further implement ongoing programs in collections management. Student technicians will be hired to assist in the processing of natural history collections. This includes: cleaning, padding, and boxing archaeological, geological and paleontological collections; mounting and cataloging botanical specimens; consolidating teeth in mammal skulls; developing oversized storage for ethnographic and archaeological collections; and computerizing

collections data. These projects will add significantly to the Museum's on-going conservation program. A conservation consultant will be contracted to provide Museum staff with additional conservation training. The Collections Manager will participate in a training program at a conservation center in the United States for several weeks.

Geophysical Institute K. Dean

A proposal entitled *Circulation, Advection and Dispersion of Surface Water In the Bering and Chukchi Seas* has been submitted to the Mobil Research & Development Corporation.

Satellite imagery will be used in conjunction with field data to study surface environmental conditions in the Bering and Chukchi Seas. The analysis and interpretation of NOAA and Landsat satellite imagery will be supported by field data from an ongoing oceanographic study of the region (ISHTAR (Inner Shelf Transfer and Recycling)). The synoptic and daily coverage of AVHRR data will be used to map the development of surface water bodies in the southern portion of the study area, their northward circulation through the Bering Strait and their dispersion and mixing with Arctic Ocean water before being lost to view beneath the sea ice. The distant thermal signatures and turbidity of the surface water will be used to map their extent and flow, horizontal diffusion of structures or across fronts, influence of wind on the mixing of surface water and the effects of the surface water on sea ice. The relatively high resolution of Landsat MSS and TM data will be used to examine structures, circulation and dispersion in site-specific areas such as along water mass boundaries and upwellings. Field data collected by ISHTAR

investigators will be used to calibrate the satellite data and to relate the surface satellite observations to physical processes within the water column. Field data has been collected from research vessels during ice-free periods since 1985 and will continue into 1989. Anticipated results include maps of the water surface that show the extent of distinct water bodies, circulation, general flow patterns and zones of mixing. Intra-annual variations, rates of change, diffusion coefficients, influence of wind and sea ice interactions will also be evaluated. The maps and analyses are intended to provide basic information that can be used to assess local environmental conditions and their influence on hydrocarbon exploration and development on the Alaskan continental shelf, and how the surface water influences the growth and melting of sea ice.

Geophysical Institute M. Rees

A proposal entitled *NASA Upper Atmosphere Research Satellite (LIARS) Prog.; Particle Environment Monitor (PEM) Experiment* has been submitted to the South West Research Institute.

The work done on this project by Geophysical Institute will be to the development of practical formalisms that yield the energy deposition rate profiles (and quantities derivable from these) produced by energetic protons, electrons and X-rays.

Geophysical Institute J. Roederer

A proposal entitled *Arctic Research Commission* has been submitted to the National Science Foundation.

This proposal requests funding for operations of the Arctic Research Commission for a one-year period beginning 3-1-89.

Geophysical Institute G. Wendler

A proposal entitled *R.E.U. Supplement-Boundary Layer Measurements in Eastern Antarctica* has been submitted to the National Science Foundation.

This proposal requests funding for 2 R.E.U. (Research Experiments for Undergraduates), students to supplement the NSF-funded project *Boundary Layer Measurements in Eastern Antarctica*.

As in the past, these students would be assigned specific projects, and be working under the supervision of the P.I. on one of the topics of the above named grant. A subject that might be well suited is the directional comparison of the wind field derived from the air photography of the sastrugi and the comparison to actual wind observations from the AWS. Another topic would be the systematic testing and calibration of the photo-electronic blowing snow measuring sensors.

Institute of Northern Engineering R. Carlson

A proposal entitled *Retrofit Design of Drainage Structures for Improved Fish Passage Phase II* has been submitted to the Ak. Dept. of Transportation.

DOT&PF has numerous highway culverts throughout Alaska that are hydraulically adequate but fail to provide sufficient fish passage. A prescribed method for hydraulic modification of existing culverts will be cost effective and enhance DOT&PF's ability to solve fish passage problems.

This Phase II study will continue the work of Phase I and will focus on the following items:

1. Analyze, using hydraulic modeling techniques, several types of outlet control structures

for Fish Creek MP 132.2 Denali Highway that will predict velocities acceptable to ADF&G for fish passage during the mean annual discharge. Structure design to be modeled will be provided by DOT&PF.

2. Analyze and develop design specifications for a culvert structure that will pass fish on Stixkwan Creek at MP 107.2 on the Denali Highway. Emphasis will be given to an outlet structure because of the steep gradient. This study will also analyze methods to retrofit the existing structure so that it will be in compliance with ADF&G.

3. Integrate the study results into a comprehensive statement of hydraulic design principles that describe the use of outlet control structures for retrofitting culverts that are not in compliance for fish passage.

KUAC B. Smith

A proposal entitled *FY89 Tune-In Grant* has been submitted to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

Funding of this project is to CPB-qualified public radio stations to promote and advertise programming. This funding is for the FY89 Tune-In Advertising matching grant.

College of Natural Science - Chemistry R. Stolberg

A proposal entitled *Enhancing Capabilities in Analytical Chemistry Problem Solving, Experimental Design, Trace Gas Determination, and Vibrational Spectroscopy with a Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrometer* has been submitted to the National Science Foundation.

Additions to the analytical and physical chemistry laboratory curriculum at the University of Alaska Fairbanks

are planned. Implementation will make possible the following student activities: Rapid analysis of food, medicine and gases; Use of powerful spectroscopic techniques by a dozen beginning students to allow them to solve meaningful problems; And use by advanced students to establish the validity of theoretical concepts they have learned in texts. These goals will be attained by the purchase of a fourier transform infrared spectrometer, with capabilities to sample gases, liquids, and solids directly. Students will do the following: Screen a large number of samples to reduce the scope of a problem, determine amounts of trace components in the air, verify the results of theoretical quantum mechanical calculations, and learn the capabilities and limitations of modern computer controlled instruments to simplify the solution of chemical problems. For the students in chemistry at UAF, the project will be significant because it allows many students to analyze samples as they really are.

Petroleum Development Laboratory G. Sharma

A proposal entitled *Characterization of Oil and Gas Reservoir Heterogeneity* has been submitted to the U.S. Dept. of Energy.

The objective of this cooperative research project is to comprehensively characterize Alaskan petroleum reservoirs in terms of their reserves, physical and chemical properties, geologic configurations in relation to lithofacies and structure, and development potential. This is to be accomplished through an intensive cooperative effort to identify and structure existing information, both published and unpublished, for use by developers, decisionmakers, and researchers; and to conduct

analytical characterization studies of selected reservoirs to support as comprehensive final document.

Center for Cross-Cultural Studies
P. Cullenberg

A proposal entitled *Commercial Fisheries Skills Upgrade Program* has been submitted to the Alaska State Department of Education.

The program will follow a "traveling School" approach to vocational training. Administration of the program will be handled by the Marine Advisory Program based at the University of Alaska, Bristol Bay Campus. Over a two-year period, instructors will rotate through the area offering technical classes in fisheries skills. Classes will be intensive and course content will allow for 1 credit from the University of Alaska if requested. Students will be evaluated to establish skill upgrades. Needs assessments and course evaluations will also measure the success of the classes and determine future class locations.

The goal of the program is to improve the job skills and increase the self-sufficiency of rural commercial fishermen in Southwest Alaska by providing access to high quality technical information. The program will provide 18 fisheries vocational classes to 300 fishermen in 7 communities over a two-year period. The training will be the only fisheries vocational training available to fishermen in Southwest Alaska and will provide skill upgrades to adults either starting out or already in the industry.

Center for Cross-Cultural Studies
R. Barnhardt

A proposal entitled *Alaska Native Family Alliance: Strengthening Native Family, Community and Culture* has been submitted to the Van Leer Foundation.

If approved, the proposed project will operate as an alliance of an appropriate regional native organization from each of eight participating regions, the Alaska Department of Education, and the University of Alaska Fairbanks, under the guidance of a Board of Elders representing the eight local demonstration sites. Participating regions will be selected by alliance members on the basis of support for and willingness to participate in the development of a state-wide support system for strengthening families and culture in rural Native communities. An initial regional meeting made up of representatives from the respective Native regional health, education and social service agencies will identify the community that will serve as the demonstration site and the organization to serve as the state-wide alliance member for each region. Within each of the participating communities, a local "Community Support Team" of 3-5 volunteers will be identified, and they will in turn select a team coordinator to serve as the link to the state-wide project.

Institute of Arctic Biology
S. Chapin

A proposal entitled *Intl. Conference: Physiological Process Studies in the Arctic; Implications for Ecosystem Response to Climate Change* has been submitted to the National Science Foundation.

We propose a conference to examine the ecophysiology of arctic plants and soil organisms and to consider how this information can be used to understand ecosystem processes in general and the response of arctic ecosystems to impending climate

change in particular. The conference will make a significant contribution to bridging the gap between physiological ecology and ecosystem ecology; ecophysiology can provide insight into the controls over ecosystem processes, and ecosystem ecology provides a context in which to evaluate the importance of various ecophysiological traits. The meeting will be held in Churchill, Manitoba, and will last 4 days. It will involve 20-25 presentations by physiological ecologists who have worked in the Arctic. Also included in the meeting will be ecosystem ecologists who have not worked in the Arctic. Their role will be to provide a global context and to insure that presentations and discussion remain focused on the link between physiological ecology and ecosystem ecology.

Agriculture & Forestry Experiment Station
P. Windschill
L. Bruce

A proposal entitled *Efficacy of Fish Meal in Dairy and Feedlot Cattle Diets and its Effects on Animal Performance and Products* has been submitted to the National Coastal Resources R&D Institute.

It is expected that the fish processing industry will continue to expand along coastal areas, and with increased environmental restrictions on the dumping of fish-processing wastes into coastal waters, the production and utilization of fish meal in cattle diets offers an opportunity for converting a by-product into a marketable resource. Data from these projects will help to establish optimum feeding levels and utilization possibilities of fish meal in dairy and feedlot cattle diets. Livestock producers and fish processors could take